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169

W. Wilson





The Bar of Rye Township

Westchester County

New York



An Historical and Biographical Record
1660-1918

Arthur Russell Wilcox

"There is properly no history, only biography."—*Emerson*

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The Knickerbocker Press, New York

TO
MY MOTHER
THIS VOLUME IS LOVINGLY AND AFFECTIONATELY
INSCRIBED

“ Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often a real loser—in fees, expenses and waste of time. As a peacemaker, the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds in search of defects in titles, whereupon to stir up strife and put money in his pocket? A moral tone ought to be enforced in the profession which would drive such men out of it.”—LINCOLN.

Foreword

This work, undertaken chiefly as a diversion, soon became a considerable task, but none the less a pleasant one. It is something which should have been done long since. The eminence of some of Rye's lawyers fully justifies it. It is far from complete. Indeed, at this late day it could not be otherwise; records have disappeared, recollections have become dim, and avenues of investigation are closed. Some names, perhaps, have been rescued from oblivion. Others must be forever lost. It is hoped the information here gathered will serve as an incentive to further investigation on the part of others.

In the preparation of this volume, recourse has been had to Mr. J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Westchester County*, and particularly to the admirable article therein entitled "The Bench and Bar of Westchester County," by Mr. Justice Isaac Newton Mills; to the exceedingly valuable and unique *History of Rye*, by the Rev. Charles W. Baird, D.D.; to the *History of Westchester County*, by the Rev. Robert Bolton; and to numerous other publications, such as state papers, civil lists, gazetteers, and the like, as well as to court records, documents, and other papers.

Foreword

Valuable assistance has been rendered by Mr. A. P. French, of Port Chester, an authority on historical and genealogical research. Kindly consideration has been accorded and much aid given by members of the Bar and others, and to all such the compiler extends hearty thanks and makes grateful acknowledgment.

Port Chester, N. Y.
April, 1918.

"But I say to you, and to our whole country, and to all the crowned heads and aristocratic powers and feudal systems that exist, that it is to self-government—the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all—that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

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The Bar of Rye Township

The County of Westchester

Westchester (formerly West Chester) County, probably named after the town of West Chester, which presumably was named in honor of Chester, England, possesses the distinction of being one of the twelve original counties of the State of New York under the English rule, having been erected by an act of the general assembly passed November 1, 1683, which was confirmed by a later act passed October, 1691. Its limits, as originally fixed, are still substantially the same, with the exception of its southern portion, which became part of the city of New York. The town of West Chester was selected as the county or shire town, and there, according to the records, the first court of sessions of the peace was held June 3, 1684. The records do not disclose the name of the presiding judge, but it is possible that it was John Pell, of Pelham, who, on August 25, 1688, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of the county, with authority to associate with himself two or more justices of the peace. A court house was

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erected at West Chester, and courts continued to be held therein until February 4, 1758, when the building was destroyed by fire. A court of sessions was also held at Eastchester, or East Chester. The last session of the court at West Chester was held November 6, 1759.

By an act of the assembly, passed December 16, 1758, a new site for a court house and an appropriation of one thousand pounds toward erecting the court house and a gaol, were authorized. The White Plains was selected as the place, and on November 7, 1759, the first session of the court of common pleas was held in the new court house. At that time The White Plains, as it was called, was a part of the town of Rye, as was also Harrison, then called Harrison's Purchase. To Dr. Robert Graham, who resided at The White Plains, is mainly due the credit of having the place of the county seat selected, and it was he who gave to the county the site upon which the court house was erected. In this movement he was ably assisted by John Thomas, who lived in Harrison's Purchase. It was not until 1788 that the towns of White Plains and Harrison were formed. Thus it will be seen that for a time, Rye was the town of the county seat. It may, furthermore, be asserted that the town of Rye was really the birthplace of the State of New York, because it was at the court house at The White Plains, on the 9th day of July, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was received by the provincial convention of New York State, then in session there, and the document read

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT BEDFORD

*in which the first session of court was
held January 28, 1788*



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in front of the building, the convention pledging its support to the Declaration and to the patriot cause. This convention, which had been in session in New York City, was compelled to adjourn its meeting elsewhere as that city was threatened by the British. This court house was located on the site now occupied by the armory on South Broadway, White Plains.

This historic structure was set on fire by a detachment of Continental troops from New England on the night of November 5, 1776, shortly after the battle of White Plains, which occurred October 28th. Much controversy has been waged over this event, some claiming that it was a military necessity in order to prevent the building from falling into the hands of the British and thereby providing them temporary shelter, others claiming that it was a wantonly unnecessary act. The latter contention is probably the correct one. Fortunately the records of the courts and the provincial convention were removed before the destruction of the court house took place.

During the war, the courts were held in the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, until the destruction of that edifice by the British in 1779. From then until November, 1784, they were held in the meeting house in Upper Salem. A legislative act of April 11, 1785, ordered them to be held in the Presbyterian meeting house at Bedford until the court house should be rebuilt.

By an act of May 1, 1786, the sum of eighteen

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hundred pounds was appropriated for the erection of another court house at White Plains and also one at Bedford. In the Bedford court house the first session of the court was held January 28, 1788, while in the White Plains court house a session was held May 26th, following. Courts were held alternately at these places for many years. The second court house at White Plains, occupied the site of its predecessor. It is a matter of regret that this historic site was not preserved as the permanent site of the county court buildings.

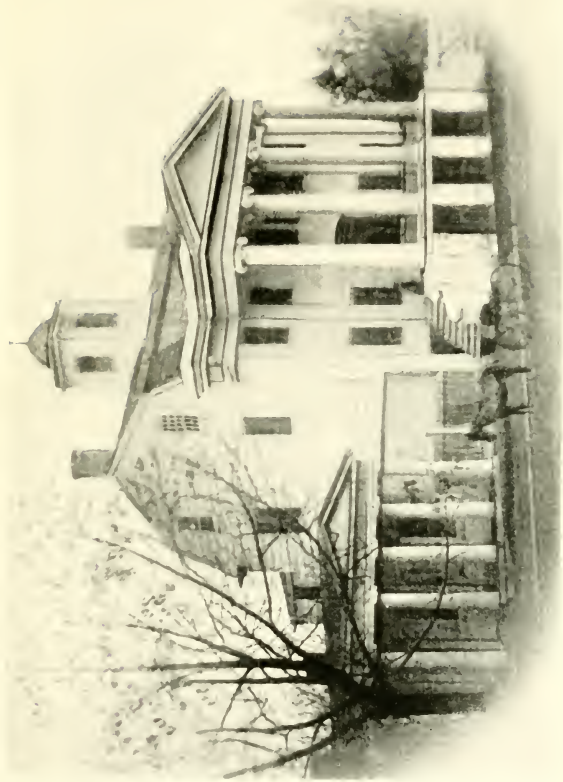
In 1854, the second court house ended its existence, as such, and the construction of a third one on Railroad Avenue, now the site of the present court house, was commenced, which was completed in 1857. The amount appropriated to cover the cost of this building was \$120,000. A Hall of Records, which is still standing, was erected as a wing in 1894. In 1907, an extension to this hall of records, as well as a large wing in the rear, opposite, called the Supreme Court Building, was erected, at a total cost, with equipment, of some \$700,000. These buildings are also still standing.

The holding of court at Bedford was discontinued by Chapter 550 of the laws of 1870. The fifth county court house gave way, in 1915, for the seventh (counting the Supreme Court Building) and present court house. This last, constructed and furnished at an expense of about \$600,000, stands on the site of its predecessor. Mr. Justice Mills, who delivered

*THE SECOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE
AT WHITE PLAINS*

*in which the first session of court
was held May 26, 1788*

(By courtesy of Mr. John Rosch)



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the address on the occasion of laying the corner stone of this building, said:

"If we could and should strike those events from the history of our state and country without possibility of duplication elsewhere, then indeed would it be true that we would to-day have no State of New York and no nation of these United States of America."

In referring to the fifth court house, now gone forever, he said:

"Whatever others may think, from the day when, in October, 1876, a young law student just admitted to the Bar, I first turned eyes upon it from the street in front of it, until when, last May, I beheld it for the last time, I have always thought it, especially in front, to be of great architectural beauty, with perfect appropriateness to its setting. The solidity and the soundness of the structure have recently been illustrated in the fruitless attempts to tear it down by ordinary means. I confess a feeling of sorrow and pain that in these new plans the Commission and the Board of Supervisors have not found it possible to retain that front. For thirty years and more I toiled at my profession at the Bar and upon the Bench within those old, grim, gray walls, and I love them to-day, as I ever shall, at least in memory, 'from turret to foundation stone.'"

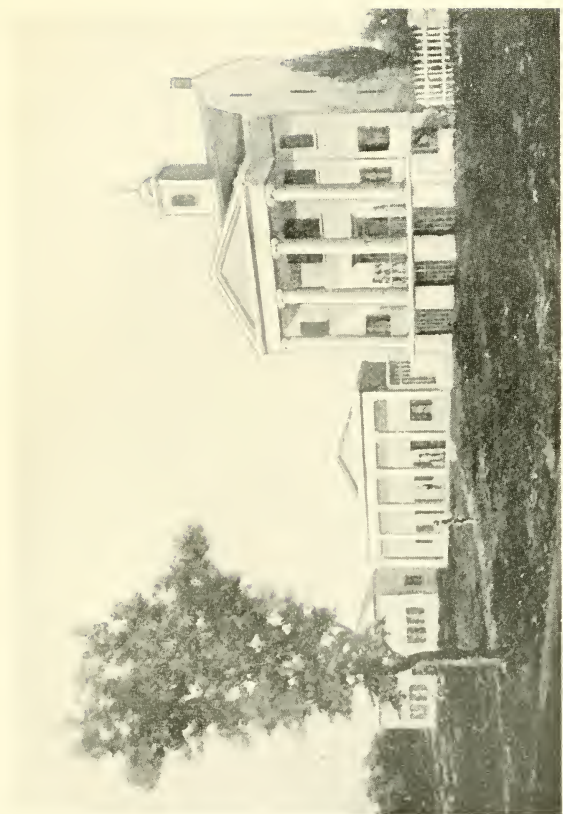
The population of Westchester County, in 1698, was 1063; in 1723, 4409; in 1771, 21,745; in 1800, 27,373; in 1850, 58,263; in 1900, 183,375; and in 1915, 321,713.

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The first lawyer of whom any record can be obtained, who practiced in the county, was Samuel Clowes, of Queens County. Moving to Westchester County, he appears to have been the leading lawyer there from 1717 to 1744, and doubtless was the first prosecuting attorney of the county.

Westchester County is included in the second judicial department of which there are four within the State, and in the ninth judicial district, of which there are nine. The justices of the Supreme Court of the ninth judicial district are Isaac N. Mills, Mount Vernon; Joseph Morschauser, Poughkeepsie; Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack; Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle; J. Addison Young, New Rochelle; William P. Platt, White Plains; and Alfred H. F. Seeger, Newburgh. William A. Sawyer, of Port Chester, is Surrogate of the county, while Frank L. Young, of Ossining, is County Judge. Other county officers are Daniel J. Cashin, County Clerk, James K. Apgar, Register, and Charles E. Nossiter, Sheriff. The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Congressional districts include portions of Westchester County. Benjamin L. Fairchild, of Pelham, represents the former, and James W. Husted, of Peekskill, the latter. George A. Slater, of Port Chester, is State Senator, representing the twenty-fourth Senatorial district, which comprises all of Westchester County. Members of the assembly from the districts included in the county are William J. Fallon, Michael Trahan, Jr., George Blakely, R. G. Burnett, and William Belknap.

Another View
of
THE SECOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE
AT WHITE PLAINS



The Town of Rye

What is now the town of Rye, so often referred to as "The Border Town," was called by the Indians Peningo, with an island on the east called Manussing, now Manursing. The country lying between the Hudson and Byram Rivers was claimed by a part of the Mohegan tribe. The date of settlement takes us back to the time when the Dutch were still in possession of the province they called New Netherland. Half a century had elapsed since these shores were discovered by Hendrik Hudson. It was in the last days of the Dutch rule on this continent that a little company of New England men from the neighboring town of Greenwich ventured to establish themselves here.

On the 3rd day of January, 1660, we find Peter Disbrow in treaty with the Indians of Peningo Neck, for the purchase of that tract of land. East of Peningo Neck lay the island (about a mile in length) called Manussing, for the purchase of which on June 29, 1660, we find that Peter Disbrow, with John Coe and Thomas Stedwell, concluded a treaty with the Indian proprietors. Our settlers thus acquired the lower half of the present territory of the town between Blind Brook and the Sound, or Byram River,

The Bar of Rye Township

together with the adjoining island of Manussing. By deed dated May 22, 1661, they bought the land lying farther north between the same streams. These three purchases completed the territory of Rye on the *east* side of Blind Brook, and also took in a part of the town of Greenwich. Within little more than a year after the last purchase, our planters bought from the Indians the lands on the *west* side of Blind Brook extending to Mamaroneck River and indefinitely beyond, upon which the town of Rye subsequently founded its claim to the territory now known as Rye Neck and to the present townships of Harrison and White Plains. In these latter transactions John Budd takes the lead instead of Peter Disbrow. His first treaty with the Indians, dated November 8, 1661, secured him the tract of land called by the Indians, Apawamis, and by the white men, Budd's Neck, bounded on the east by Blind Brook and west by the little stream whose Indian name was Pockcotessewake, since known as Stony Brook or Beaver Meadow Brook. Northward it extended as far as the Westchester Path, and southward to the sea. This land now constitutes the southwestern part of the town. The Westchester Path was originally an Indian trail that led from Manhattan island to a "wading place" not far from the present Byram bridge, and thence into Connecticut. A second deed executed a few days later related to the islands known as Hen and Pine Islands and The Scotch Caps. This transaction was followed in a few days

The Bar of Rye Township

by the purchase of the West Neck or the tract of land adjoining Budd's Neck proper, and lying between Stony Brook and Mamaroneck River. The last of these purchases, made June 2, 1662, by Budd with the three other purchasers, is the first occasion upon which these four names appear together. The settlers then bought the tract of land *above* the Westchester Path and west of Blind Brook or directly north of Budd's Neck, the territory of the present town of Harrison. Four years after, the Indians confirmed the tract to Budd alone as included in the grant which they had already made to him individually, November 8, 1661, of a tract of land extending "northward into the country," sixteen miles from the Westchester Path. Thus by three distinct grants from the Indians our early settlers were secured in possession of the territory which was afterward given to Harrison and his associates.

These Indian purchases occupied, it appears, a period of two and one-half years. Meanwhile the three purchasers who were living in Greenwich when the first two treaties were made, had come down with some others to the island of Manussing and were already preparing to cross over to the main. By the several purchases above recorded, the founders of this town acquired title to a very considerable territory. The southern part of it alone comprised the tract of land between Byram River and Mamaroneck River, while to the north it extended twenty miles, and to the northwest an indefinite distance. These boundaries included, besides the area now

The Bar of Rye Township

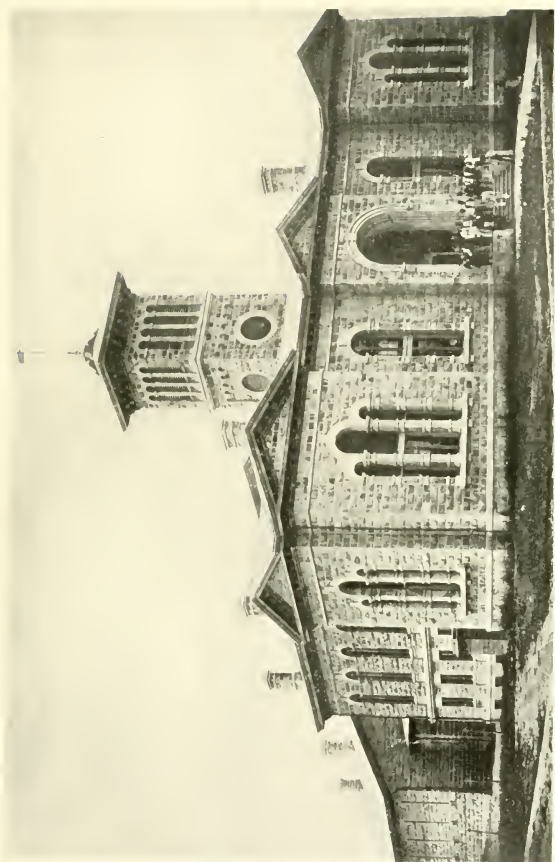
covered by the towns of Rye and Harrison, much of the towns of North Castle and Bedford, in New York, and of Greenwich, in Connecticut, whilst in a northwesterly direction the territory claimed was absolutely without a fixed limit. Except along the seaboard, the country was almost unknown.

It was probably in the summer or fall of the year 1660 when the settlement on Manussing Island was commenced. Disbrow and his companions were all living at Greenwich and undoubtedly came in boats. An Indian village had formerly stood on the southerly part of the island. The settlers gave the island village the name of Hastings, unquestionably after the seaport on the English Channel, and it is fair to infer that someone at least of the settlers came from Hastings, in Sussex, England. Part of the mainland received this appellation together with the island. For two or three years the planters confined themselves to their insular home. They were soon joined, if not accompanied at the outset, by other adventurers. The inhabitants of Hastings before long took steps to place themselves under the protection of the colony of Connecticut, and seek the rights and privileges of a fully constituted town. Richard Vowles was chosen to go to Fairfield and there he qualified as "constable" for the plantation. On October 8, 1663, upon petition of the settlers, the general court at Hartford appointed John Budd commissioner for the town of Hastings, investing him with "magistraticall" power within the limits of that town. Connecticut at the same

*THE THIRD COUNTY COURT HOUSE
AT WHITE PLAINS*

in 1858, shortly after its erection

(By courtesy of Mr. John Rosch)



The Bar of Rye Township

time re-asserted its claim to the territory west of this place, the general court declaring that "all the land between West Chester and Stamford doth belong to the Colony of Connecticut." The little village now rejoiced in something like a well ordered social state. It had a magistrate "commissioned to grant warrants" and also, in case of need, "to marry persons." About the year 1664, the colony was joined by several new families. There was no room for them on the island, as fourteen or fifteen families already occupied its narrow limits. The new comers were therefore appointed their home lots on the coast.

Thus by the year 1665, there had sprung up two infant settlements within the bounds of Hastings, one on the island and the other on the shore of Peningo Neck, stretching across to Blind Brook. The latter we find had begun to be known by the name of Rye. It is supposed that this name was given in honor of two prominent members of the colony, Thomas and Hachaliah Browne. They were sons of Mr. Thomas Browne, a gentleman of good family from Rye, in Sussex, England, who removed to this country in 1632, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. On May 11, 1665, the general court of Connecticut passed an act merging these two settlements under the name which the town has borne ever since. Within the next five or six years the village on Manussing Island ceased to be. Most of the planters who had remained there until now, came over and united with their new associates in building

The Bar of Rye Township

up the present site of the village. Still, as late as 1720, the island had a population sufficiently large to erect a pound.

From now on the town grew, but far from rapidly, and its progress was fraught with difficulties, troubles, and probably at times jealousies. In 1720, King George granted patents for Peningo Neck and Budd's Neck. These are recorded in the book of patents, Albany, No. 8, at pages 391 and 375, respectively.

Many of the inhabitants, in the early days, possibly not unlike those of to-day, aspired to public office, and there seems to have been an unusual number of offices within the gift of the people, because we find the inhabitants, in about 1700, when there were some sixty persons paying county rents, making choice of the following officers: a Supervisor; five Townsmen or Selectmen; a Constable; a Town Clerk or Recorder; two Assessors; two Listers; two Pounders; two Fence-viewers; three Sheep-masters; and a Collector. With a Justice of the Peace, besides two Deputies to the General Court, and any number of "layers out" of public lands and roads, to say nothing of the captain, lieutenants, ensigns, and sergeants of the "train-bands," there seems to have been official business of some sort or other for nearly every member of the little commonwealth.

The town clerk was perhaps the most important of these village worthies. Only two persons filled the office during the first three quarters of a century. John Brondige was probably chosen to this office in the early days of the settlement. Of him we find

THE THIRD COUNTY COURT HOUSE
as it appeared about twenty years ago
(By courtesy of Mr. I. N. Boyce)



The Bar of Rye Township

mention as town clerk in 1678. He remained in office probably till the time of his death, in 1697, and was succeeded by Samuel Lane, who was town clerk until 1736.

Town meetings were held from time to time, and on these occasions selectmen presided. As early as 1705, the town chose trustees or overseers of the town. Justice was administered by a magistrate known at first as the commissioner. In 1697-98, the general court of Connecticut substituted for this office that of justice of the peace. The first commissioner appointed for Hastings at Rye, in 1663 and 1664, was John Budd. He was followed by Lieutenant Joseph Horton, in 1678, and in 1698, pending the return of the town to Connecticut, the general court appointed to the office of justice of the peace, then newly created, Deliverence Brown, who was continued in office by the provincial government of New York and remained justice until 1716.

It is said that the early settlers of New England towns were fond of litigation, and it is presumed that Rye was not free from this weakness. Several suits of the date of 1678 and after are referred to in the records as having been tried at the county court, Fairfield. Execution is granted to sundry persons and levied by Lieutenant Joseph Horton or by the constable. Robert Bloomer appears as defendant in most of these cases, but in his turn enters a complaint for defamation. Also there appears an occasional entry making known the connubial infelicities that prevailed in some dwellings, the community being

The Bar of Rye Township

warned not to "sell, barter, or trade, directly or indirectly," with the wife of the signer. The town, in 1739, and two subsequent years, elected a "public whipper." Thomas Rickey and Samuel Bumpas were the persons chosen to this office.

November 28, 1683, Rye was ceded to the province of New York. During the twenty years of their connection with the colony of Connecticut, from 1664 to 1683, the inhabitants sent one of their number, and sometimes two, to the legislature each year. John Banks, Peter Disbrow, and Timothy Knap served most frequently as deputies.

The town of Rye from the first was concerned in a boundary dispute which has been pronounced "one of the most remarkable on record." This concerned the line separating the Dutch territory of New Netherland, afterward the British Province of New York, from the Colony of Connecticut. Contention waged over this boundary for a period of more than seventy years, the line at length being fixed in 1731, but even since then there have been changes made in it. The story of the boundary dispute can only be briefly alluded to here.

The first proposal to adjust the differences between the Dutch and the English came from Peter Stuyvesant in 1650. His conference with the English, at Hartford, resulted in fixing a line which should "begin at the west side of Greenwich Bay, being about four miles from Stamford, and so run a northerly line twenty miles up into the country, and after as it shall be agreed by the two governments of the

THE THIRD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

*With the new Supreme Court Building
in the rear, in 1907*



The Bar of Rye Township

Dutch and of New Haven, provided the said line come not within ten miles of Hudson River." This agreement never was sanctioned by the governments at home. A second conference took place October 13, 1663. The Dutch, soon vanishing from the scene, a conflict of claims now began among the English themselves. In 1662, King Charles II. had made a grant to the Connecticut Colony, and in 1663, one to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany. It developed that the King had granted to his brother the greater part of what by a solemn charter he had only a few months before granted the colony of Connecticut. On September 7, 1664, the city of New Amsterdam surrendered to Colonel Richard Nicolls, and on October 12, 1664, the whole of New Netherland became subject to the Duke of York's government, the administration of the province devolving upon Nicolls. The inhabitants of the Connecticut colony, alarmed at the disregard of their rights, appointed delegates for the purpose of settling the boundary with the Duke's commissioners. October 28, 1664, the commissioners fixed the line at a distance of twenty miles east of the Hudson River, running parallel with that stream northward from Long Island Sound. An agreement to this effect was written out, but never received the signatures of the parties. The treaty actually signed a few weeks later described an entirely different line, namely, running from the mouth of the Mamaroneck River north-northwest to the line of Massachusetts, which at that time extended westward to the Pacific. The course

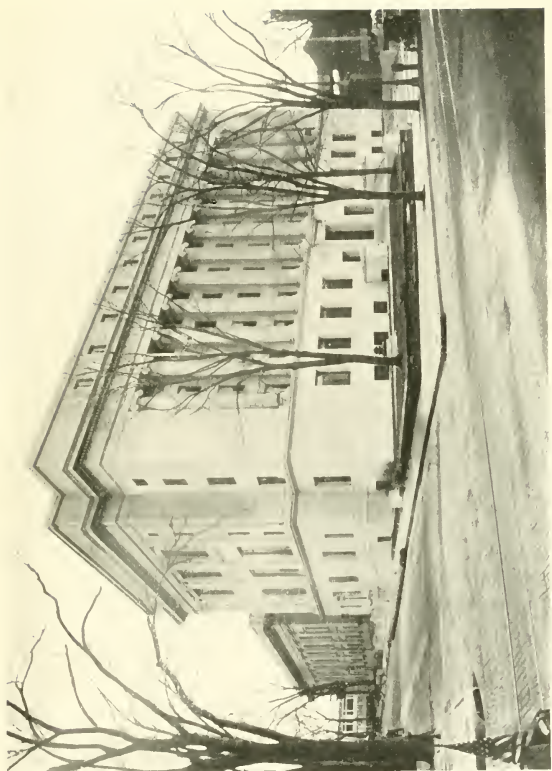
The Bar of Rye Township

of this line would now cross Westchester County, pass near Peekskill, cross the Hudson River, pass near West Point, and end a considerable distance beyond and some twenty miles west of the Hudson River. This division caused Rye to be annexed to Connecticut and constituted a portion of Fairfield County. November 24, 1683, articles were concluded between Governor Dongan and council and the Governor and delegates of Connecticut, by which the dividing line was placed very nearly where it has remained ever since. It was agreed that the line should run as originally intended, about twenty miles east of the Hudson River, but it was soon found that this would inflict serious injury upon Connecticut, because she had long before planted several towns beyond the limits thus defined. It was therefore conceded that these five towns should remain a part of Connecticut, the boundary being so traced as to exclude them from the province of New York, and as an offset New York was given an equivalent tract from Connecticut. A strip of land along the boundary north of the excepted towns was to be measured off just wide enough to embrace as many acres (61,440) as that contained, and this tract lying beyond the required distance of twenty miles was to belong to New York. It measured two miles in width and over fifty miles in length, extending north to the Massachusetts boundary. This arrangement, pleasing to the towns placed within the Connecticut colony, was not agreeable to Rye and Bedford, which were as heartily attached to that

*THE LAST AND PRESENT COUNTY COURT
HOUSE*

*recently completed and furnished at a cost of about
\$600,000, showing also the Supreme Court Building
in the rear*

(By courtesy of Mr. I. N. Boyce)



The Bar of Rye Township

colony as were the other towns. Governor Treat, of Connecticut, sought the acquiescence of Rye and Bedford in the change. But besides their unwillingness to submit, the inhabitants took courage from the fact that the agreement by which they were set off to New York did not receive the sanction of the authorities at home, and for want of this ratification the towns of Rye and Bedford now boldly declared the arrangement to be null and void, and asserted their independence of New York and allegiance to Connecticut. For ten years disaffection had smouldered, and now came the outbreak. John Harrison, of Flushing, Long Island, had applied, in 1695, to the Governor of New York for a patent of lands which he had purchased from an Indian who claimed to be their proprietor. These lands were a part of the town of Rye and had been purchased long before by some of its proprietors. Governor Fletcher granted them to Harrison and his associates, wholly setting at naught the just claims of the people of Rye. Upon this added grievance they revolted. On January 19, 1697, Rye, with Bedford, applied to the general court of Connecticut to be taken back under its care and was received. For nearly four years these towns remained as part of Connecticut. The matter was finally referred to the Crown, and on March 29, 1700, the King approved and confirmed the agreement of 1683 and 1684, whereby Rye and Bedford were included in New York, and on the 10th of October, following, the general court at Hartford released Bedford and Rye from all alle-

The Bar of Rye Township

giance. Their revolt therefore was brought to an end and the inhabitants seem to have yielded without demur to the final decision of their case by the Crown. Yet for thirty years more, until the completion of the boundary survey in 1731, there was an unsettled feeling among them relative to their political state. At a town meeting held April 1, 1699, a committee was appointed "to agree with Greenwich men to run the preamble line." At a similar meeting held November 1, 1707, a committee was chosen to agree with Greenwich men to settle and run the line between the towns of Greenwich and Rye. In May, 1717, the inhabitants of Rye petitioned the general court at Hartford to settle the disputed boundary, and while a line was fixed the dispute was still not terminated. In October, 1718, commissioners appointed by the two governments met at Rye but failed to agree upon a method of procedure. In 1722, the inhabitants of Rye near Byram River again claimed that they were assessed by the government of Connecticut. In April, 1725, commissioners met again in Rye and a survey was commenced but the work was suspended. It was resumed in the spring of 1731, and in that year completed. There it remained without disturbance but not without dispute concerning its location, until 1855, when the general assembly of Connecticut ordered a new survey. Soon after the New York Legislature took similar action. The commissioners could not agree, however, as to the method of running the new line, and nothing was done. In August,

Another View
of
THE PRESENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE
(By courtesy of Mr. I. N. Boyce)



The Bar of Rye Township

1859, new commissioners were appointed but still no agreement was reached. In 1860, the New York Legislature again authorized a survey, and this was completed in the autumn of that year, and ratified by both States in 1879, and by Congress in 1881. The boundary was last defined as late as 1913 (Laws of N. Y., 1913, ch. 18). Curious indeed it is, that, according to Pellet, John Jay's "official or public life began with his appointment, February 17, 1773, as Secretary to the Royal Commission, to determine the disputed boundary between New York and Connecticut."

Reference should here be made to the Rye Parish which is so often mentioned in early times. By an act passed in 1693, by the Colonial Assembly, Rye Parish was made to include Rye, Mamaroneck, and Bedford. This would also take in The White Plains, Harrison, and Scarsdale. This continued until 1784. The rector at Rye exerted a wide and sometimes a powerful influence. The rectors who officiated over Rye Parish, with the dates of their induction, were Rev. Thomas Pritchard, 1704, Rev. George Muirson, 1705, Rev. Mr. Reynolds, 1709, Rev. Christopher Bridge, 1710, Rev. Robert Jenney, 1722, Rev. James Wetmore, 1726, Rev. Ebenezer Punderson, 1763, and Rev. Ephraim Avery, 1765. Baird says that Wetmore, Punderson, and Avery were buried in a small plot of ground on the westerly side of Blind Brook, nearly opposite the church, and that Muirson and Bridge were buried underneath the church. The first church, built in the time of Rev. Muirson, was located where Christ's Church now stands.

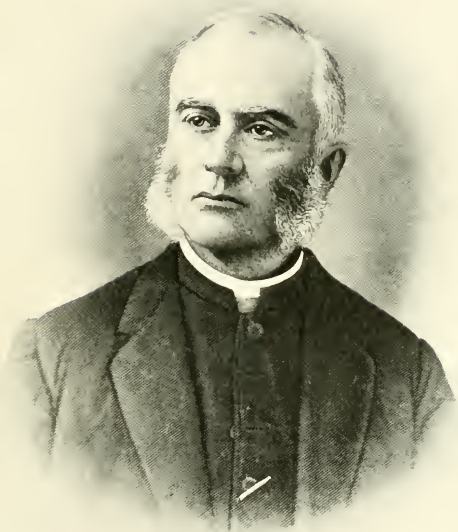
The Bar of Rye Township

The history of the town of Rye, after 1700, is part of the history of Westchester County. Of the many events which have taken place here since then, much can be and has been written, but they cannot here be recounted. Suffice it to say that the town slowly gathered strength, grew and developed, but not without hardship, discouragement, and suffering. The days of the Revolution, and before and after, were trying, perilous times for the inhabitants. Rye was the scene of many conflicts during those times. The Church of England, representing the Crown, powerful and influential, being established here, made it doubly hard for the natives to espouse the patriot cause. There was great division of feeling in the town. To the Jays, the Thomases, and others is due the gratitude of posterity for fostering and keeping alive the spirit of liberty. No part of our country suffered more during the Revolution than the southern portion of Westchester County. "The Neutral Ground it was called, but subjected," says Washington Irving, "from its vicinity to the city, to be foraged by the royal forces, and plundered and insulted by refugees and tories." "No region," he adds, "was more harried and trampled down by friend and foe," than this debatable ground. "These troublous times ought to be remembered," says Baird, "that we may gain some of the most definite views of those hardships which were a part of the 'great sum' with which our fathers obtained their freedom." Apt words to-day!

Never in any great crisis has Rye been found want-

CHARLES WASHINGTON BAIRD, D.D.

*Born at Princeton, New Jersey, August 28
1828, died at Rye, New York, February 10
1887. For twenty-six years Pastor of the
Presbyterian Church, Rye. Author, "History
of Rye," 1871*



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ing. Of those mentioned in these pages we find Judge Nehemiah Brown in the service of his country in the War of 1812. During the War of the Rebellion, Rye gave of many of her sons. Captain (afterward Colonel) Nelson B. Bartram left the town with the first company of volunteers, as early as April, 1861, forty-four of whom were residents of Rye. Immediately after Captain Charles H. Palmer recruited a company of which twenty were residents of Rye. Captain Thomas Beal recruited a company, of which thirty-eight were residents of the town. Twenty-three other residents were, in addition, enlisted and mustered into the service. In 1862, Captain Palmer returned to Port Chester and organized another company, in which thirty-seven volunteers from this town enlisted. Other persons from the town were mustered into Connecticut regiments. And of the lawyers, then or at other times residents of the town, who shared in preserving the Union, we find the names of Dix, Parsons, Downing, Johnson, Post, George, and Wakefield, now all departed, save Parsons.

In the war with Spain, in 1898, Rye furnished many men for the service, and among its lawyers were Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright and Charles Wesley Stevens.

In the present worldwide conflict, of the members of the Bar of Rye, the following are in the service of our country: Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Lieut.-Col., General Inspector, 27th Division, U. S. A.; Herbert Parsons, Major, Signal Corps Reserve,

The Bar of Rye Township

A. E. F.; William Rand, Major, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A.; William Harvey Smith, Jr., Major, 153rd Depot Brigade, 5th Battalion, U. S. A.; Albert William Putnam, in command Company A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 53rd Brigade, 27th Division, U. S. A.; John Michael Holzworth, Captain, U. S. A.; Roger Sherman, 2nd Lieut., Infantry, unattached, A. E. F.; Roy Livingston Burns, Company E, 306th Infantry, U. S. A.; Samuel Wein, Aëronautical Supplies, Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A.; Stewart Maurice, U. S. Naval Reserve Force; William Allen Davidson, member and secretary District Board, Southern District of New York, created under selective service law; and Charles Minot Sheafe, Jr., member and chairman Local Board No. 6, Westchester County; together with the so-called "4 Minute Men," a branch of the Reserve Officers' Corps, the local members being Baruch, Connolly, Dalton, Kelly, Miller, Rosan, Sheafe, Slater, Sporborg, Taylor, and Wilcox.

Until recent times, the lawyers of the town of Rye were few in number. The major part of those living here now maintain their offices in New York City. Until very recently, excepting possibly during the Colonial times, the only law offices in the town were in Port Chester.

Three incorporated villages are now situated within the bounds of the town, namely, Port Chester, Rye, and Mamaroneck. Only the smaller portion of the last, however, is located in the town of Rye. A portion of the town is still unincorporated in any village.

THE HISTORIC SQUARE HOUSE
now the Municipal Hall of Rye Village
at which Washington, John Adams and
Lafayette stopped

(By courtesy of Mr. Theodore Fremd
President of Rye Village)



The Bar of Rye Township

Port Chester was originally known as Sawpit, which was incorporated by Chapter 243 of the laws of 1823. Sawpit was honored, in 1824, by the presence of General Lafayette, on his way from New York to New England. After dining at Penfield's Hotel, Rye, the illustrious guest proceeded to Mr. Moseman's, at Sawpit, where he was received by a party of gentlemen on horseback. Here he shook hands "with hundreds, young and old." Passing on to Byram Bridge, he was met by a Connecticut troop of horse. Mr. Moseman's place, which later was known as the De Soto House, stood on the site now occupied by the Port Chester Savings Bank. It is said that this structure was erected in 1806, by Reuben Coe. It was then called "The Pavilion," and a Dr. Brewster was its first proprietor. By Chapter 60 of the laws of 1837, Sawpit became Port Chester, the change not being effected without difficulty. By Chapter 276 of the laws of 1855, Port Chester was changed to a fire district and the Sawpit charter repealed. By an act of the Legislature, passed May 14, 1868, known as Chapter 818 of the laws of that year, Port Chester was incorporated as a village. Its present population is nearly, if not quite, 16,000. (See Appendix.)

Rye village was incorporated under the general village law, September 12, 1904. In 1815 or 1816, Rye was visited by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, who was in search of a suitable place for his future residence in America. It is said that he was desirous of establishing himself somewhere on

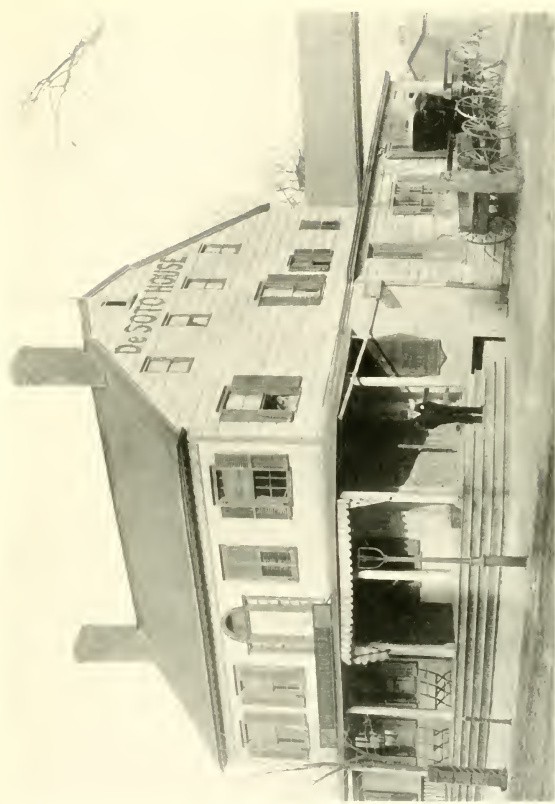
The Bar of Rye Township

the western shore of Long Island Sound and that the locations which pleased him most were Theall's Hill, at Rye, and Hunter's Island. The most historic spot in Rye is probably the present municipal hall, known in early times as the Square House, or Haviland's or Penfield Inn. Here, it is said, John Adams stopped, in 1774, on his way from Boston to New York. Here, too, on October 15, 1789, Washington stopped on his way to New England, and again on his return, November 12th. Rye has become widely known in recent years as the place of a public park to which large numbers of people are drawn during the summer season. The population of Rye is about 5500. (See Appendix.)

The lower portion of the town of Rye was made part of the village of Mamaroneck when that village was incorporated in 1895 under the general village law. (See Appendix.)

The park above referred to was authorized by Chapter 711 of the laws of 1907. It is located on Long Island Sound, and includes what was formerly known as Oakland Beach. Nearly a half million dollars has been expended in the acquisition and embellishment of land and the erection of buildings. The act provides for a park commission, consisting of the supervisor of the town, the presidents of Port Chester and Rye villages, one appointee of the town board resident in Mamaroneck, and another appointee of the Rye village trustees. The present Commissioners are George J. Werner, Warren J.

THE DE SOTO HOUSE, PORT CHESTER
at which Lafayette stopped



Martin, Theodore Friend, Henry C. Weeks, and Richard T. Wainwright.

In point of population the town remained nearly stationary for a long series of years. In 1712, it contained 516 inhabitants, of whom 18 were slaves; in 1790, 986, of whom 123 were slaves; in 1820, 1342, of whom 126 were "free blacks" and 14 were slaves; in 1846, 2180; in 1875, 5936; in 1900, 12,861; and in 1915, 24,136. In 1790 the population of Harrison was 1004, and that of White Plains, 505.

Incomplete as it is, this article would be more so, and the writer wholly lacking in appreciation, were not a reference made to the Rev. Charles W. Baird, who, while pastor at the Rye Presbyterian Church, in 1871, completed a history of that town. The book grew out of a discourse prepared by him in 1865, when the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the town occurred. Dr. Baird has preserved to us and to those who will follow us a great part of the history of our beloved town, which otherwise would have been entirely lost. His book has been drawn upon copiously for material contained in the present volume. The hope is indulged that some one, before time's passing makes the difficulty great, will take up Dr. Baird's work where he left it off.

The Courts

The courts of the State of New York now consist of the court for the trial of impeachments, the court of appeals, the court of claims, the appellate divisions of the supreme court, the appellate terms of the supreme court, the supreme court, the county courts, the surrogates' courts, and courts of justices of the peace, besides various other courts, inferior and local.

The following courts have ceased to exist:

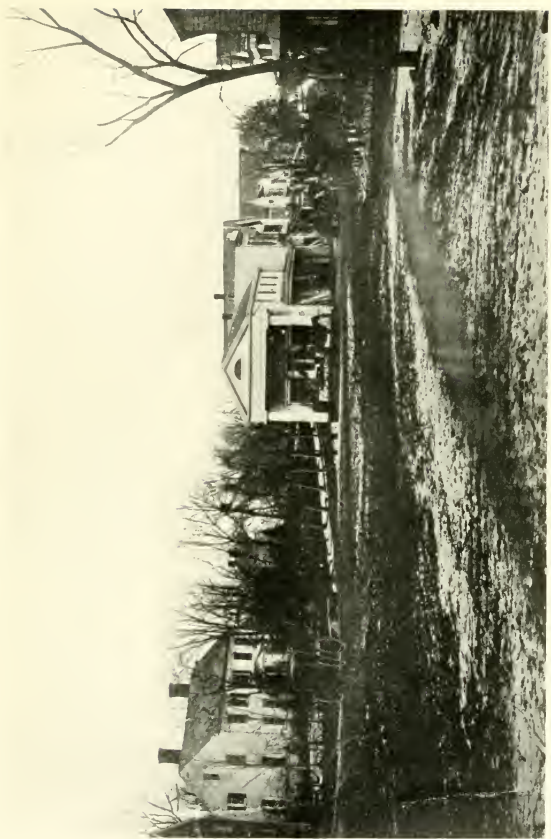
Court of Assizes:—Established 1665; composed of governor, members of council, high sheriff, and such justices of the peace as might attend; original jurisdiction: all criminal matters, jury trials; civil cases twenty pounds and upwards; abolished 1683.

Court for the Correction of Errors and Appeals:—Established 1691; composed of governor and council; appeals from judgments exceeding one hundred pounds, increased, 1753, to three hundred pounds; if amount exceeded five hundred pounds, appeal allowed to King in Privy Council.

Court of Chancery:—Established 1683; governor or his appointee chancellor, assisted by council; continued 1691, expired 1698, revived 1701, suspended 1703, re-established 1704; unpopular because of delays and expense; reorganized 1788; abolished

LIBERTY SQUARE, PORT CHESTER

about sixty years ago. On the left is shown the Bulkley homestead, while in the center is shown the site now occupied by the banking house of the Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County



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1846, when there were 188 masters and 168 examiners in chancery; superseded by supreme court.

Court of Exchequer:—Established 1685, reorganized 1786, to be held by junior justice of the supreme court, or, in his absence, one other of puisne justices; fines, forfeiture, issues, amercements, and debts due people of the State; abolished 1830.

Court of Admiralty:—Established by Dutch; civil law jurisdiction extending over New Jersey, Connecticut, New York; 1678, authorized to appoint a judge and other officers; abolished 1789, and superseded by U. S. District Courts.

Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors:—Authorized by Constitution 1777; trials for impeachment of State officers and correction of errors on appeals from court of chancery, supreme court, court of probate, and court of admiralty; abolished 1846, and superseded as to impeachment trials by court for trial of impeachments, and as to correction of errors by court of appeals.

Supreme Court of Judicature:—Originally established 1691, continued by proclamation 1699, and by ordinance 1699; continued through Colonial and State period; originally consisted of chief justice and two puisne justices; all cases, civil and criminal; previous to Revolution held quarterly sessions and judges performed a circuit through the counties, once annually, carrying special commission of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, in which some

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of county justices were joined; abolished 1846 and superseded by supreme court.

Circuit Court:—Created 1821; abolished 1846.

Court of Oyer and Terminer:—Provided more speedy trials in capital offense cases; 1683 act composed court of one judge, assisted by four justices of the peace, and conferred additional jurisdiction; abolished 1691, but name retained for some time in supreme court to designate its criminal circuit.

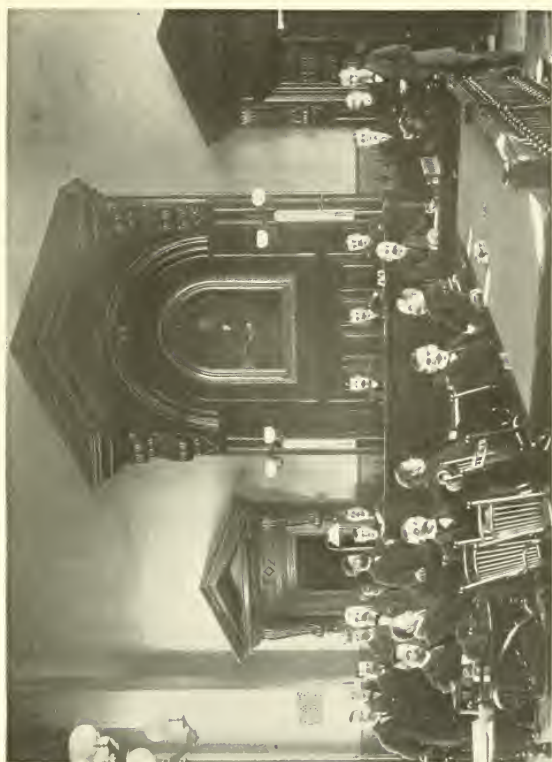
General Term of the Supreme Court:—Chap. 408, laws 1870, divided State into four judicial departments, abrogated general terms then existing, and created new ones; appeals from supreme court; abolished 1896, and superseded by appellate division, supreme court.

Orphan Court:—In virtue of the prerogative, director-general and council of New Netherlands were guardians of widows and orphans; was duty, at first, of church deacons to attend more immediately to these interests; in New Amsterdam, 1653, burgomasters became ex-officio orphan masters; special masters thereafter appointed with duties similar to surrogate; abolished 1664.

Prerogative Court:—Probate of wills, intestates' estates, and granting marriage licenses; 1692 all probates and letters administration directed to be granted by governor or his delegate, and two freeholders in each town to have charge of intestates' estates; all wills in New York, Orange, Richmond, Westchester, and Kings Counties to be proved at New York; abolished 1778.

*The Final Sitting of the
Westchester County Court of Sessions
December 31, 1895, after an existence
of 211 years*

The photograph from which the picture is reproduced was taken just before the final adjournment of the court, and shows the interior of the county court room, which is still in existence. Portraits are shown of County Judge Isaac N. Mills, Justices of Sessions Edward B. Kear and Robert J. Bellew, Court Clerk M. James Mooney, Court Stenographer Harvey Husted, Court Crier James C. Campbell, Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman, County Clerk John M. Digney, Commissioner of Jurors I. Howard Kinch, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Harold Kinch, Librarian Frederick F. Miller, Counsellors William Porter Allen, Henry C. Henderson, David H. Hunt and Henry C. Griffin, Court Officers John C. Verplanck, Leonard Banks, Michael Matthews, George S. Merritt, Charles H. Flandreau and Edgar R. Riley, and Janitor Thomas Zimmerman.



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Court of Probates:—Act 1778, divested governor of power in prerogative court and transferred them to judge of court of probates, except in the appointment of surrogate; 1787, surrogates in each county empowered to be appointed, judge of court of probates holding jurisdiction in cases of decease out of State or of non-residents; appellate jurisdiction over surrogates' courts; abolished 1823. (See Appendix.)

Court of Common Pleas:—Established New York and Albany by charters 1686; erected in each county by act 1691; first composed of one judge with three justices; 1702, judge ordered assisted by two or more justices, sometimes five and even twelve at one time, all appointed by governor; causes above five pounds; after 1778 principal judge designated "first" judge; 1818, office of assistant judge abolished and number of judges, including "first" judge, limited to five; abolished 1846. (See Appendix.)

Court of Sessions of the Peace:—Held in three ridings of Yorkshire (West Chester, Long Island, Staten Island) by resident justices of the peace three times yearly; equity, probates, causes from five to twenty pounds; appeals to assizes; actions tried before jury seven men taken from overseers of different towns within riding; in capital cases jury of twelve. Act 1683 directed court held by three justices of the peace in twelve counties of the province; act 1691 and ordinance 1699, functions of court confined to criminal matters, civil cases being transferred to common pleas court; Constitution 1846, county court organized in each county except New

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York; two justices of the peace associated with county judge to hold courts of sessions; ceased 1895. (See Appendix.)

Town and Justices' Courts:—During Colonial period, constable with at least five overseers of town held town court; causes to five pounds; 1683 and later, organization and jurisdiction modified; justices of the peace appointed until adoption of Constitution 1846, by which office was made elective and their number regulated.

"Rich as we are in biography, a well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one; and there are certainly many more men whose history deserves to be recorded than persons willing and able to record it."—CARLYLE.

John Jay

The illustrious subject of this human document loved the border town of Rye and it is safe to assume, had he been consulted, he would have been born within its historic boundaries. His father, Peter Jay, a prosperous New York merchant and a Huguenot, had, in 1744, purchased an estate on the Boston Post Road, Rye, but, in the delay of removal, John, the eighth child of Mary Van Cortlandt, was born in their New York home December 12, 1745, and was less than a year old when he became a resident of this township. He was taught the rudiments of English and the Latin grammar by his mother and prepared for college in a school in New Rochelle, conducted by the Rev. Peter Stoops, of the French Huguenot Church, a Swiss instructor of ability. Here he spent three years and then returned to Rye to receive the personal attention of a private tutor, George Murray. He was an apt student and at the age of fourteen, in 1760, entered King's, now Columbia, College. For admission he was required to read "the first three of Tully's orations, and the six first books of Virgil's Aeneid into English, and the first ten chapters of St. John's Gospel into Latin"; to be well versed in Latin grammar, and to be "expert in Arith-

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metick as far as Reduction." He graduated in May, 1764, and received his bachelor's degree.

He at once apprenticed himself as a student in the office of Benjamin Kissam, a barrister "eminent in the profession," binding himself to serve five years. In 1768 (some authorities say 1766) he was admitted to the Bar. At this period it was said of him that "he was remarkable for strong reasoning powers, comprehensive views, indefatigable application, and uncommon firmness of mind." Mr. Kissam was a leader at the New York Bar, stern and studious. He had few intimates and they only those prominent in the legal profession, and the intimacy that grew up between the instructor and the apprentice was the subject of comment among the other students before the close of young Jay's second year in the Kissam office. Responsibilities gravitated toward the young man and trust was reposed in him because he deserved it. At the end of five years, Jay had emerged from his apprenticeship quiet, modest, reticent. He was known as a safe and competent lawyer and stood high among his associates, for had not Mr. Kissam pushed him forward as associate counsel in many difficult cases, and had he not in return justified the confidence placed in him? It was not long afterward that Samuel Adams was prompted to get sufficiently close to the ear of John Adams to remark: "That man Jay is young in years but he has an old head."

In 1774 he married Sarah, youngest daughter of William Livingston, the famous Revolutionary Governor of New Jersey. One day in August of that

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year, we find John Jay leaving his office in New York in charge of a clerk, and riding horseback over to the town of Elizabeth, there joining his father-in-law, the two starting for Philadelphia. On the road to the City of Brotherly Love they fell in with John Adams,—he who kept a diary. The trio spent that night at a tavern. Here the keen-eyed Yankee recorded the fact of meeting these new friends and incidentally recorded this observation: "Mr. Jay is a young man of law and, Mr. Scott says, a hard student and a good speaker." Jay at the time was twenty-nine and Adams thirty-nine.

Jay was a delegate to the Second Congress, served on many important committees, and was entrusted with drawing up the statement addressed to the people of Great Britain; but was recalled to New York before the supreme issue was reached, and, thus, through accident, the Declaration of Independence does not contain the strong signature of John Jay, and yet he appears in history at the very head of all movements originated to benefit his countrymen in their struggle against British tyranny.

This distinguished resident was chosen a member of the Provisional War Committee, and of the Committee of Resistance, which convened immediately after the battle of Lexington, in 1775. The address sent to England, giving notice that New York had "resolved to stand or fall with the liberty of the continent," was first signed by Mr. Jay. He was an active member of the Continental Congresses. He drafted the first Constitution of the State of New

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York in 1777, and was made the first Chief Justice of that State under that Constitution. In 1777 he assisted in devising a State seal, was Speaker of Congress in 1778, and United States Minister to Spain in 1779. He was one of the five Peace Commissioners appointed in 1781 to arrange peace with Great Britain, and on his return was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Washington's Cabinet. In 1784 he served as a Boundary Commissioner and was also chosen a Regent of the State University. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1788.

Upon Judge Jay's return to the United States in July, 1784, a great demonstration awaited him. The freedom of New York City was presented him with an exceedingly complimentary address, duly engrossed and signed by one hundred of the leading citizens of the city. Jay did not relish notoriety. He was eager to see his father at Rye. He spent one day in New York and then rode horseback to the Rye farm. That evening there was a service of thanksgiving at the village church, after which the citizens repaired to the Jay mansion, where a barrel of cider was tapped, and "a groce of Church Wardens" (long clay pipes) passed around, with free tobacco for all. John Jay stood on the front porch and made a short, modest speech.

President Washington appointed him as first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, September 26, 1789, employing these words in a letter conveying the honor:

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"There must be a court, perpetual and supreme, to which all questions of internal dispute between States or people be referred. This Court must be greater than the Executive, greater than any individual State, separated and apart from any political party. You must be the first official head of this Court, just as I am now head of the Executive."

Jay accepted the great trust and set the judicial machinery of the young nation in motion. He held this office until June, 1795, the most important case in which he participated being *Chisholm v. Georgia* (2 Dallas, 419). In 1794, however, serious questions arose over the articles of settlement between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the terms of peace made in 1783. Some one must go to Europe in order to preserve our honor. Washington delegated this delicate errand to Jay, who, without resigning, but laying aside his judicial ermine, for the time being, became our Envoy Extraordinary to England. In April, 1795, he was elected the second Governor of New York, and in 1798 was elected for a second term, and at its close, April, 1801, President Adams tendered him for the second time the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. This he declined in order that he might retire to private life.

Judge Jay's mission to England resulted in the famous Jay Treaty, signed November, 1794, and ratified in the following year. This treaty met with a storm of opposition when its terms became known in the United States and Jay was severely criticized.

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But his course and judgment have since been fully vindicated. One hundred years after its ratification observances were held throughout this country. Dr. William Everett, in an address made in Boston at the time, paid this encomium to Jay:

"If ever a man deserved to be remembered by Americans with that gratitude which does not stop short of affection, it is John Jay. His influence in the establishment of independence, in the negotiations of the treaty of 1783, in the adoption of the Constitution, to say nothing for the moment of later services, was derived from no one source, but bore testimony to an intelligence of vision to match with Franklin, a promptness of energy on a level with Hamilton, an ardor of patriotism not excelled by Adams. Jay could be silent as well as speak; he could wait as well as act; he could convince with his pen and persuade with his voice; he could resist his countrymen when their passions were sweeping them away, as well as inspire them when doubt had chilled them. And all these remarkable qualities, great in an age of great men, were modified and heightened, one might say created, by a spotless Christian virtue, an unfailing practice for right's sake, which refuted once and forever, the theory that men are either more useful or dearer to their fellowmen by having a suitable stock of weaknesses, faults, and virtues."

William Jay, a son, who served from 1820 to 1823, as a first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, said of his father:

"His public and his private life, his professions and his conduct form one harmonious whole. His char-

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acter, simple and uniform, is perplexed by no eccentricities or contradictions. His advice to his sons was never to accept an office except from a conviction of duty."

And Daniel Webster said: "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing less spotless than itself."

The following tribute was paid Judge Jay by Chancellor James Kent, in the Constitutional Convention of 1821:

"He wrote the first Constitution of this State, but was absent at the time of its adoption, having been called to the bedside of his mother. Had he been present he would have added a clause against the continuance of domestic slavery and for the support and encouragement of literature. That Constitution, however, for forty-four years wonderfully fulfilled all the ends of civil government."

John Jay presided at the Constitutional Convention noted above, which was held in Kingston, and in his closing remarks to the delegates, among other things, said: "Let virtue, honor, and love of liberty and of science be and remain the soul of this Constitution."

Governor Jay had long desired to retire to his Bedford estate to enjoy the companionship of his wife of whom he was very fond. For twenty-eight years he had served his country and in its darkest hours. He sought rest. He was worn out with the

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fatigue of public life. He felt the strain and feared the danger of continued exertion. "My best work is done," said he; "if I continue I may undo the good I have accomplished. I have earned a rest."

Judge Jay rested at his Bedford home, now known as Katonah Woods, for twenty-eight years. During this period he led the simple life of a country gentleman with experiments in farming and horticulture. He also maintained correspondence with Wilberforce in England, Lafayette and Vaughn in France, Judge Peters in Philadelphia, two of his college contemporaries, Peter Van Schaack and Judge Egbert Benson, of Kinderhook, New York, and with Washington until his death at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

The Jay estate comprises more than twelve hundred acres. The homestead is situated at the crown of a half-circle which is terraced at the termination of an extensive lawn. It is a fine old mansion generous in all of its details. It is long, slightly gabled, and has a wide veranda running its entire length. The Judge's study is situated in the lower left side of the entrance. The day that the ex-Governor and Chief Justice died, May 17, 1829, he had been engaged in writing with a quill pen, at a broad mahogany table in his study. As he left it, so it has remained to this day. Nothing has been removed. The chair in which he sat is still in position. It is a sacred shrine.

The interior of the residence develops unexpected

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beauties. Everywhere is to be found evidence of the highest culture. The surroundings suggest refinement, patriotism, and a home life strong and independent. In the rooms are to be seen paintings by Trumbull and Stuart, naturally most of them Federalists—Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Rufus King, Judge Benson, John Marshall, and James Madison. The last named was one of the group who compiled the famous Federalist Papers, edited with consummate care by Mr. Justice Joseph Story in association with John Jay, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton, during the period between October, 1787, and June, 1788. The Federalist Papers were designed to recommend the cardinal principles of the new form of government as embodied in the Constitution. Of these papers Chancellor Kent said, "No Constitution ever received a more masterly and successful vindication." Jay was the author of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixty-fourth numbers.

In his will Judge Jay remembered his servants, and gave his gold watch to his special attendant. He directed that there should be "no scarfs, no rings," provided at the funeral. "Instead thereof I give two hundred dollars to any one deserving widow or orphan of this town, whom my children shall select."

The funeral services were held at Bedford, but he was buried in the family graveyard, east of the Post Road, Rye. The monument erected to his memory bears the following inscription:

The Bar of Rye Township

IN MEMORY OF
JOHN JAY,
EMINENT AMONG THOSE WHO ASSERTED THE LIBERTY
AND ESTABLISHED THE INDEPENDENCE
OF HIS COUNTRY
WHICH HE LONG SERVED IN THE MOST
IMPORTANT OFFICES,
LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL, AND DIPLOMATIC,
AND DISTINGUISHED IN THEM ALL BY HIS
ABILITY, FIRMNESS, PATRIOTISM, AND INTEGRITY.
HE WAS IN HIS LIFE AND IN HIS DEATH
AN EXAMPLE OF THE VIRTUES,
THE FAITH, AND THE HOPES
OF A CHRISTIAN.
BORN DECEMBER 12, 1745,
DIED MAY 17, 1829.

Martin Jerome Keogh

No man in the county of Westchester is to-day more secure in the affections of his people, than is Mr. Justice Martin Jerome Keogh. Among the members of the Westchester Bar there exists for him an attachment, deep-rooted and abiding, which, with the passing of time, steadily augments and strengthens, and a pride is taken in the fact that his entire professional and judicial career, now covering a period of more than forty years, has been spent in this county. And it is with a peculiar sense of pride that the members of the Bar of the town of Rye, and particularly those of the village of Port Chester, recall that his earliest professional days were spent there.

The son of John and Margaret Keogh, Martin Jerome Keogh was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1853, and there he received his early education. It was his intention to enter the Catholic University which had been established in Dublin, under the management of Cardinal Newman, but the failure of that institution resulted in a change of his plans, in consequence of which, in 1870, he came to America and for the time located in Brooklyn. Having no capital, other than a rudimentary education, sound health,

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and the enthusiasm of youth, he was unable to immediately gratify his desire for a higher education, and so turned to work in order to support himself. It was not long after that that he reached the determination to study law and he thereupon commenced his studies at the New York University Law School, being employed at the same time as a reporter for the *New York Times*. In 1875, he was graduated as valedictorian of his class and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1906, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by that University, and, meanwhile, in 1903, the same degree had been conferred upon him by Manhattan College.

Admitted to the Bar in 1875, he rapidly rose to a position of distinction and eminence in the profession. He began practice in Westchester County and soon acquired a reputation as a fearless and masterful advocate. He frequently had as adversaries such lawyers as Calvin Frost, W. Bourke Cockran, Isaac T. Williams, and Edward Wells. He developed into an ideal lawyer. He specialized in no particular branch of the law, or, better it may be said, he specialized in every branch. He confined his activities neither to the civil nor to the criminal law, nor did he make any distinction in the choice of his clients between the rich and the poor. Even in the midst of his greatest activity, he would never refuse or hesitate to come to the aid of the lowliest criminal. He defended prisoners in no less than twelve capital cases, and had the remarkable record of having secured the acquittal of every one of them.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
MARTIN JEROME KEOGH



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His industry was unceasing and the amount of work he performed was enormous.

Removing to New Rochelle, in 1875, he there formed a co-partnership with Charles G. Banks, under the firm name of Banks & Keogh. Later this firm associated itself with Cornelius E. Kene, under the name of Banks, Keogh & Kene. Both these firms maintained offices in Port Chester. From 1879 until 1881, Judge Keogh was associated with John William Boothby, the firm name being Keogh & Boothby, with an office in the Centennial Building, North Main Street, Port Chester. Later Maurice Dillon succeeded this firm.

Many offices of public trust have been held by Judge Keogh. For two years he acted as corporation counsel of New Rochelle. He frequently represented the village of Port Chester and the town of Rye in legal matters. In 1892, he served as one of the Democratic presidential electors, and, at the meeting of the electoral college in Washington, opposed the passage of a resolution recommending the election by the New York Legislature of the machine candidate to the United States Senate, the proposed resolution having been intended as an insult to President Cleveland. Judge Keogh's protest was effective, but he was warned that it would be hopeless for him ever to aspire to public office. Nevertheless, in 1895, he accepted the Democratic nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court for the second judicial district of New York, and, although the State in that year's election went Republican

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by some ninety thousand majority, he was elected and was the only successful candidate on the Democratic State ticket. The Bar, irrespective of party, and nearly the whole of the Republican press, supported him. Judge Keogh soon took high rank as a jurist and was frequently assigned to try causes in the first judicial district. Had he so desired, he could have received an assignment from the governor to serve upon the appellate division. In 1909, he was elected for a second term of fourteen years to the Supreme Court bench, both the Republican and Democratic organizations uniting in his nomination and election. For many weeks in the early part of 1911, the New York Legislature was deadlocked over the choice of a United States Senator. Judge Keogh was urged to accept the appointment as a compromise candidate, being the choice of the Democratic leaders, but he declined. Judge Keogh has several times been prominently mentioned as a candidate for governor.

During his early life at the Bar, he was instrumental in organizing the Westchester County Legal Aid Society, an organization formed to give aid to those in destitute or needy circumstances and too poor to employ competent counsel. Much good has been accomplished by this organization. Judge Keogh was also instrumental in organizing the New Rochelle People's Forum, at which, upon his invitation, have appeared some of the country's foremost thinkers and orators, men of science and statesmen in debate and speech.

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Judge Keogh first married Miss Whiting, the daughter of Dr. Alexander Whiting of Westchester. Of this marriage were born Alexander and Martin J., Jr. In 1893, Judge Keogh married Katharine Temple Emmet, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Addis Emmet, the patriot and lawyer. Of this marriage were born Richard Temple, Grenville Temple, John, Katharine, Hugh, Peggy, Terrence, Mary, and Bridget.

For many years Judge Keogh has resided on the Shore Road in the city of New Rochelle. Several years ago he erected on his property a building of attractive character and appointment, in which are located his chambers. Here he has of late years frequently held court, and here, too, on the last Saturday of each month, it has been his custom to sit at special term. At these terms many lawyers attend before him. The informality, the delightful surroundings, and the cordiality of Judge Keogh always render these occasions most pleasurable.

Judge Keogh is an honorary member of both the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Westchester County Bar Association.

Irving Lehman

Irving Lehman, the third son of Mayer Lehman, was born in New York City, January 28, 1876. He attended Dr. Sachs's Collegiate Institute, New York City, and thereafter Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1896, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1897, the same University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1898, he graduated from Columbia University Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He took his Bar examination in New York City in 1898, and was admitted to the New York Bar in June of that year, in the first department. He was in the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar from 1898 to 1901, was a member of the firm of Marshall, Moran & Williams from 1901 to 1906, and a member of the firm of Wormser, Williams & Lehman, from 1906 till 1909. He has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, first judicial department, since January 1, 1909.

On June 26, 1901, Justice Lehman married Sissie Strauss, the daughter of Nathan Strauss. For a number of years Justice Lehman has maintained a summer residence on Ridge Street, in the town of Rye, first coming here in 1905.

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Justice Lehman is president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and chairman of the board of trustees of Jewish Communal Work, in New York City, and a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Harmonie, Press, Century, and Port Chester Country Clubs. He is also a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the American Bar Association.

4

William Allen Sawyer

Among those who have occupied the bench of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County are enrolled the names of men conspicuous not only for their learning and probity, but no less for the influence which they exerted upon the times in which they lived and wrought. Since the establishment of this court, in 1730, when it was known as the Court of Prerogative, probably as many as four of its judges have claimed the town of Rye as their place of residence or place of nativity, namely, Gilbert Willett, the first incumbent, Richard Hatfield, Edward Thomas, and William Allen Sawyer. This court of such ancient origin bears an honorable name and every man who has presided over its destinies seems to have striven to uphold its best traditions.

Since his accession to the bench of this court, in 1913, Mr. Surrogate Sawyer has made a record in which the people of Port Chester, his place of residence, and especially his brethren of the Bar thereof, take very great satisfaction. He has doubtless had more difficult problems and novel questions to decide than any of his predecessors, and surely has had to deal with a greater number of important matters, because it was during the early part of his term

SURROGATE WILLIAM ALLEN SAWYER



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that the present Surrogates' Courts act, containing numerous changes, and, among other things, conferring broader jurisdiction, became effective.

William Allen Sawyer was born at Pawling, Dutchess County, New York, August 3, 1873, the son of Orville Adelbert Sawyer, born in Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 27, 1834, died at Stamford, Connecticut, October 10, 1910, and Frances Jemima (Brown) Sawyer, born at Round Hill, Connecticut, June 6, 1837, died at Stamford, Connecticut, December 24, 1909. Judge Sawyer's parents were married at White Plains, in 1859. His father was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company H, 19th Regiment, Connecticut Heavy Artillery. Herman Sawyer, the grandfather of Judge Sawyer, served in the War of 1812. He married Sally Green, who was a resident of Litchfield County and who lived to be ninety-eight years of age. Asa Sawyer, the great-grandfather of Judge Sawyer, served in the Revolutionary War, having enlisted from the State of Connecticut. His ancestors came from England in or about the year 1620, and settled in Massachusetts.

Henry Brown, the maternal grandfather of Judge Sawyer, was born in the family homestead at Round Hill, the son of James Brown, who located there when a boy with his father, James Brown. James Brown, the elder, Judge Sawyer's great-great-grandfather, came from Ireland before the War of the Revolution. Judge Sawyer's maternal grandmother was Susan Roscoe, whose father was an old resident

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of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut. James Brown, the younger, married Catherine Hobby, whose people were among the oldest settlers of the town of Greenwich, which was then commonly called Horseneck, a name which survives to this day among some of the older residents.

Judge Sawyer first attended the public schools in Stamford, Connecticut, later the High School at Muskegon, Michigan, and afterward the New York Preparatory School. Entering New York University Law School, in 1901, he was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in June, 1903. Prior to that date, in April, 1903, he had taken his Bar examination and, on May 1, 1903, at Brooklyn, was admitted to the New York Bar. Thereafter he formed a copartnership with Arthur I. Strang, under the firm name of Strang & Sawyer, with offices at White Plains. This firm later associated itself with Clinton T. Taylor, under the name of Strang, Sawyer & Taylor. Judge Sawyer withdrew from this firm upon his election to the office of Surrogate.

On March 23, 1898, at Port Chester, Judge Sawyer was married to Mary Brown Hilliker, of Port Chester, daughter of Charles and Mary (Compton) Hilliker. Of this marriage was born a son, Charles Douglas, July 28, 1906.

Judge Sawyer is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Westchester County Bar Association. He is president of the Board of Education, Union Free School District No. 4, town of

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Rye, and trustee of the Library and Reading Room, Port Chester. He recently completed his term as a trustee of the Supreme Court Library at White Plains, and was formerly corporation counsel to the village of Port Chester. He is a member and trustee of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Chester, and a member of the Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Freemasons, Knights Templars, Mystic Shrine, and Elks Orders. He is also a member of the Westchester County Democratic Club; the National Democratic Club, New York City; Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, Port Chester; Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association, Port Chester; White Plains Club and Rye Beach Club, and an honorary member of Union Hook and Ladder Company, White Plains.

Judge Sawyer has been a resident of the town of Rye since December, 1891, having removed there from Greenwich, Connecticut. His activity in public affairs, in which he has always displayed fearlessness and a dominant personality, his success as a lawyer, and his record as Surrogate, have resulted in his attaining to a position of commanding influence in the town of Rye, as well as in the county of Westchester, and of becoming one of Rye's foremost citizens.

David Jamison

A "Mr. Jamison" is mentioned as having practiced law in Westchester County as early as 1719. The identity of this man is somewhat in doubt, but Mr. Justice Isaac N. Mills, writing in Scharf's *History of Westchester County*, says there can be little doubt that he was David Jamison, one of the patentees of Harrison's Purchase.

David Jamison was apparently a man possessed of much power and influence. With William Nicolls, Ebenezer Wilson, John Harrison, and Samuel Height or Haight, he obtained, in 1696, through Colonel Fletcher, governor of the province, from the King of England, a grant for that portion of the town of Rye then known as Harrison's Purchase or Harrison's Precinct and which now is included within Harrison township. Jamison, it is said, was "first in Colonel Fletcher's confidence and favor, above all others, and enriched himself by the grants of land sold by Colonel Fletcher, he having a share for brokerage." On June 10, 1712, Jamison was appointed attorney-general for the colony of New York, at an annual salary of one hundred and fifty pounds. Prior thereto he had been chief justice of New Jersey.

The grant made by the unscrupulous Fletcher, who

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was notorious for the extravagance with which he disposed of the public lands, caused great indignation among the inhabitants of Rye and so much so that the town "seceded" and returned to the colony of Connecticut. "By this summary measure," says Baird, "the people of Rye were despoiled of a most important part of their rightful possessions. It was a loss felt by each proprietor for each had an interest in the undivided lands, to the disposition of which he looked forward as a provision for his children." For four years, 1697-1700, Rye was a part of Connecticut.

The Purchase was used in common by the five patentees who soon divided it among themselves in equal portions. Their deed of partition, dated November 10, 1700, became lost. Whether it was stolen or not does not appear, but the advantages of newspaper advertising, even in those early days, were shown, when, after a notice offering a "handsome reward" for its return was published in the *New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 18, 1771, it soon came to light.

William Willett

William Willett was a resident of Harrison's Purchase, then a part of the town of Rye. He was a son of Col. Thomas Willett, of Flushing, Long Island, and a grandson of Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of New York City after its capture by the English, and a prominent figure in the early history of the colony, who was born in England in 1610, and died in 1674. Marinus Willett, of the same family, who died in 1830, was Mayor of New York City in 1807. Mr. Thomas Willett, for many years a resident of Port Chester, and who recently died, was a great-grandson of Marinus Willett.

William Willett, in his time, held a position of influence throughout the town of Rye, and particularly that portion which afterward was included in the town of Harrison. He represented his constituency in Westchester County in many of the colonial assemblies, and was first admitted September 12, 1699, but on September 22nd was expelled for having presented a paper "writ in barbarous English," representing that the organization of the House is illegal and Gouverneur (the Speaker) an alien, and for refusing to recognize a summons to appear and answer with regard thereto. The succeed-

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ing assembly, November 11, 1702, adjudged Gouverneur an alien, and adopted a resolution that acts passed under the speakership of an alien are "not binding upon the citizen." He was returned to the next assembly and served for many years thereafter. In 1718 he was a boundary commissioner in connection with the dispute over the Connecticut boundary. He subsequently, in 1721, succeeded Caleb Heathcote as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County. His son, William Willett, who became known as Col. William Willett, was supervisor for the town of Rye from 1750 to 1761, and also, like his father, served for many years in the Colonial Assembly. He had two other sons, Isaac, high sheriff of Westchester County 1737-66, and Cornelius.

Judge Willett died in 1733.

Gilbert Willett

Gilbert Willett, like many other members of his family, was a man of distinction, and must have attained a position of prominence in the town of Rye, and particularly that portion which now comprises the town of Harrison, wherein he appears to have resided. In 1731, he served as boundary commissioner over the dispute concerning the Connecticut boundary. He served in the twentieth Colonial Assembly from 1728 till 1737, and was high sheriff of the county of Westchester from October, 1723, to October, 1727, and again from October, 1730, to October, 1733. He appears to have been the first Surrogate of Westchester County, or Judge of the Prerogative Court, as it was then termed, having served from 1730 until succeeded by John Barton, who was appointed February 9, 1754. The name of Gilbert Willett appears with fifteen others as signers to a petition dated November 16, 1764, addressed to the lieutenant-governor of the province, asking for the incorporation of Rye Parish.

Samuel Purdy

Samuel Purdy, son of Joseph Purdy, was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He died in 1753, and during his time was one of the prominent men of Rye township. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Westchester in 1734-37, and again from 1740 to 1752, and appears to have been appointed presiding judge of that court January 22, 1752. He was also chosen to various other public offices, such as supervisor, town clerk, overseer, and farmer of the excise. He was justice of the peace in Rye for more than thirty years and was recommended by the Rev. James Wetmore, Rector of Rye Parish, in 1732, for appointment as schoolmaster at Rye, being "a gentleman very well respected in the town, a constant communicant in the Church, a man of good abilities and sober, exemplary life and conversation. He is the foremost justice of the peace in the Parish, and one of the quorum, as well as chaplain [captain?] of the militia." He was school teacher in the parish from 1733 to 1749, when he removed to The White Plains, where he died in 1753. The Rev. Mr. Wetmore in reporting his death said that "the Church has suffered a loss by the death of Mr. Purdy, the Society's

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schoolmaster, who was a friend to religion, and did many kind offices to the poor, as far as he was able. His corpse was attended to the Church on Ash Wednesday by a great concourse of people of all persuasions."

Shortly before his death, Judge Purdy had sold to his two sons, Samuel and Caleb, for one hundred and seventy pounds, "my home-lot where I dwell, in Rye," comprising five acres. This included the present rectory grounds of Christ's Church.

John Thomas

John Thomas, the son of Rev. John Thomas, missionary of the Gospel Propagation Society and first rector of St. George's Church, in Hempstead, Long Island, located in Rye about 1734. In 1739, he owned land in Rye Woods, the site occupied by his home being located on what are now known as Harrison and Lincoln Avenues, in the town of Harrison. At that time, however, these lands were in Rye township, Harrison not being organized as a separate township until March 7, 1788. It was in 1773, that the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County refused to recognize a supervisor for Harrison as distinct from the town of Rye.

It is said that Judge Thomas was the most prominent personage in the northern part of the town and that his estate in Rye Woods was large and furnished with a goodly number of slaves. This family, with the Jays in the lower part of the town, held a commanding position among the inhabitants, both families espousing the patriot side in the contest of the Revolution. John Thomas, for many years, exercised his influence widely, and Timothy Wetmore said of him, in 1761, that he "was favored with all

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the administration of all offices, civil and military, by the help of which he has procured himself a large interest in the county."

His patriotism was intense, but as a large number of the inhabitants remained loyal to the Crown, he, like many other brave men of his time, frequently found himself in trouble and his life in danger. In 1775, one Godfrey Haines of Rye Neck, a tory, and a number of his friends formed a plot for taking Judge Thomas at his home, but their plans were frustrated. Haines said that some of the townspeople would be taken off and carried to General Gage's army. "One," he declared, "would be had at all events, and that is Judge Thomas, who must be caught if it cost the lives of fifty men." At this time there was a body of troops known as the Queen's Rangers, numbering some five hundred men, all Americans and Loyalists, who ravaged and despoiled the country and made many persons prisoners. It was through Judge Thomas, Frederick Jay, and others, in 1776, that the inhabitants of Westchester County made complaint to the convention of the depredations committed by these troops. By this time Judge Thomas had become particularly obnoxious to the British, and, as a result, a number of attempts were made to capture him, which finally resulted successfully. On Sunday morning, March 22, 1777, some British troops which were raiding the country, seized Judge Thomas at his house in Rye Woods and took him to New York, where he was put in prison in the old Sugar House, and there he

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died May 2, 1777. It is said that he is buried in Trinity Churchyard.

Judge Thomas, on February 19, 1729, married Abigail, daughter of John Sands, of Sands Point, Long Island. She was born January, 1708, and died August 14, 1782. Their children were John, Thomas, William, Sibyl, Charity, Margaret, and Gloriana. Their sons John and Thomas became prominent men, the former being sheriff of Westchester County, and the latter rendering distinguished service to his country, both as a soldier and statesman. He attained the rank of major-general and displayed the same intense patriotism as his father. He also served in the Legislature and in other offices of public trust. His remains lie buried in the Thomas burial ground on the estate of his father, a short distance west of Lincoln Avenue. Over his grave is erected a large monument.

Aside from his service in the cause of liberty, Judge Thomas served in the Colonial Assembly of New York from 1743 to 1768, and again in 1769, acted as a boundary commissioner in 1753, was a deputy to the Provincial Congress in 1775, and held office as a first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County, from May 8, 1755, to the date of his death. He was Associate Judge of that court from 1737 to 1739. It was Judge Thomas who aided Dr. Robert Graham in securing the selection of White Plains as the county seat in 1759.

Robert Graham

Robert Graham, the son of the Rev. John Graham, a Scotch clergyman, came from Woodbury, Connecticut, to The White Plains, then a part of Rye township, shortly before 1750. He is described as having been a young physician of genius and enterprise. In 1749, he purchased the farm which in recent times was owned by Mr. Samuel Faile.

For more than thirty years, Dr. Graham was the ruling spirit in all matters of public interest in the town and it was largely due to his energy and enterprise that White Plains became a place of prominence in the county. It was chiefly through his efforts that the court house was located in White Plains and the courts removed thither from West Chester. It is said he gave the county the land upon which the court house was erected, by deed to John Thomas, of Harrison (then Rye), then a member of the Colonial Assembly, through whose assistance in that body the change from West Chester was effected. It is also said that the first country store in The White Plains was built and stocked by Dr. Graham. This store stood opposite the court house and here the people, for more than half a century, would gather to discuss politics.

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Robert Graham was the first to fill the office of "first" judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County, that office having been created in 1778. He was appointed February 17th, of that year.

Robert Graham was a deputy to the Provincial Convention held in New York, April 20, 1775, and also a deputy to the first and second Provincial Congresses, in 1775 and 1776. He served as a member of the Assembly in the twenty-fourth session, 1800 and 1801. From 1769 to 1775, he was supervisor for the White Plains.

Timothy Wetmore

Rye's first lawyer is said to have been Timothy Wetmore, who, it appears, was a man versatile and influential, and of many activities, his reputation extending throughout the county. While, perhaps, he may have been the first regularly licensed lawyer in the town, and doubtless was the first lawyer who lived in what is now the town of Rye, he, nevertheless, was preceded by several persons who became prominent in the law and identified with the county judiciary, such as John Thomas, Edward Thomas, William Willett, and Gilbert Willett, all of whom lived in that part of Rye township then known as Harrison's Purchase.

Timothy Wetmore was a son of the Rev. James and Anna (Dwight) Wetmore. The Rev. James Wetmore was born at Middletown, Conn., December 31, 1695, and educated at Saybrook Academy and Yale University, receiving from the latter the degrees of A.B. and A. M. He was ordained in 1718, as first pastor of the Congregational Church of North Haven, Conn., and continued his labors there for about four years. Doubting the validity of his ordination, he resigned his charge, and, in 1723, went to England where he was ordained deacon and priest of the

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Church of England. He returned to America in 1726, and was inducted as rector of the parish of Rye, which then extended considerably beyond the present confines of the town. Here he remained until his death of the smallpox, May 15, 1760. His wife died February 28, 1771. Besides Timothy, their other children were James; Alethea, wife of Rev. Joseph Lamson; Anna, wife of Gilbert Brundage; Charity, wife of Josiah Purdy; and Esther, who first married David Brown, and secondly Jesse Hunt, high sheriff of the county in 1780.

It is said of the Rev. Mr. Wetmore that, such was his zeal for episcopacy, he once declared he would rather join in worship with a Jewish synagogue, than with a Presbyterian church. He must have been a man of no inconsiderable intellectual attainment, having published a letter against Dickinson in defense of Waterland's discourse on regeneration; a vindication of the professors of the Church of England in answer to Hobart's sermon in favor of Presbyterian ordination; a rejoinder to Hobart's serious address; an appendix to Beach's vindication, and other papers.

Timothy Wetmore was born in Rye in or about the year 1736. He first studied for the ministry, but circumstances prevented his going to England for ordination. He was among the first graduates of Kings, now Columbia, College, in 1758. He subsequently studied law and was licensed to practice April 26, 1770.

Mr. Wetmore first married October 21, 1756, Jane Haviland, of Rye. Of this marriage were born

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James, Jane, Anna, Timothy, Fletcher, Thomas, Luther, Theodore, and Robert Griffith. His second marriage was to Rachel, widow of Benjamin Ogden, of New York, of which marriage there was no issue.

About 1753, he was appointed schoolmaster in Rye Parish by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and continued to teach until 1769. In 1763, soon after the death of his father, he owned and was living in the Square House, now the municipal hall of Rye village, and which his father had owned and lived in. It is possible that Timothy Wetmore was born in this historic structure.

By this time he had become a figure of commanding influence in the town. After his father's death, the Rye Parish was for some time without a rector. This was bitterly complained of by some of the people, and, on May 6, 1761, Timothy Wetmore addressed a letter to the secretary of the society, voicing his complaint of the lack of a minister and stating that he had assumed to read the services and administer the sacraments. In July, 1762, the Rev. Ebenezer Punderson, of New Haven, was called and commenced his labors. In November, 1764, a number of the inhabitants united in a petition to the lieutenant governor of the province asking incorporation of the parish. This petition, which was granted in the following month, contained the signatures of Timothy Wetmore and John Thomas, who afterward became bitter enemies.

Troublous times were now upon the inhabitants of

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the town, a great many of whom, particularly those of the Established Church, sided with the Crown. Timothy Wetmore became a pronounced tory and joined with others, on September 14, 1774, in a declaration of loyalty, expressing their "great desire and full resolution to live and die peaceable subjects to our gracious sovereign, King George the Third, and his laws." In November, 1774, however, Mr. Wetmore issued a statement in which he explained and qualified his endorsement of the declaration of loyalty, but he still protested his loyalty to the King. It is related that a certain George Harris, who was also a school teacher in the town, in addressing a petition to the convention of New York State, in 1776, referred to Timothy Wetmore as "that arch Tory or enemy to his country, who has and does yet keep up the spirit of Toryism in Rye."

At the close of the war in 1783, Mr. Wetmore removed to the Province of New Brunswick, and at the opening of the supreme court in St. John, 1788, was admitted to the Bar. He settled at Gagetown, where he held a number of county offices. His son, Thomas, was admitted as attorney in 1788, and a copartnership between father and son was afterward formed. The following is a copy of the copartnership notice:

LAW OFFICE

At the house lately occupied by Mr. Fitzsimon, King Street, St. John, where constant attendance will be given. Having also an office at Fredericton,

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the seat of the Government, they will have it in their power to transact business with the utmost dispatch the rules of government will admit.

TIMOTHY WETMORE,
THOMAS WETMORE.

16th July, 1793.

In 1800, Timothy Wetmore returned to New York, where he took up his residence. He died there in March, 1820, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

It would be interesting to speculate upon what, if any, controversies took place between Timothy Wetmore, the Tory, and John Jay, the Patriot, who both at one time lived in the town of Rye, and who must have been thrown in frequent contact with each other.

Richard Hatfield

Richard Hatfield was a leading lawyer of Westchester County after 1776, the period of his greatest activity ceasing about 1790, although he continued to practice after that date. He was a native of and lived in the White Plains Precinct, as it was then called, and included in Rye township. It is said that he was "the foremost man in every enterprise, whether it was organizing and incorporating a church or presiding at a town meeting."

Mr. Hatfield held the office of county clerk from 1777 to 1802. He was appointed surrogate of the county, March 23, 1778, and held that office until he was succeeded by Philip Pell, Jr., who was appointed March 13, 1787. He was a delegate to the State convention which ratified the Constitution in 1788, a member of the seventeenth session of the Assembly, in 1794, a member of the Council of Appointment of the State in 1795, from the southern district, and a member of the State Senate, serving in nine sessions, from 1795 to 1803.

Judge Hatfield was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church in White Plains and assisted in organizing the Methodist Church there also. He died at his residence in White Plains, in 1813,

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and left a son, Richard, whose name also appears, but infrequently, as practicing law in Westchester County, and a daughter, Esther. Another daughter married James Woods, and left a son, Richard Hatfield Woods.

Edward Thomas

Edward Thomas, a member of the distinguished and influential Thomas family, was a son of John Thomas, who was born February 3, 1732, and who for some time was high sheriff of Westchester County, and Phoebe Palmer Thomas, and a grandson of John Thomas, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, who was captured by the British and died in prison in 1777.

Edward Thomas doubtless exercised much authority throughout the town of Rye in his time, although it was not long after he was born that that portion of the town, namely, Harrison's Purchase, in which he was probably born and in which he lived, ceased to be a part of the town of Rye and became a separate township. About 1795 he located in White Plains, on the "Squire place." He served as surrogate of Westchester County, to which office he was appointed January 28, 1802. His successor, Samuel Youngs was appointed February 19, 1807.

He married Anne Oakley, who died May 12, 1807, aged forty-five. He died May 2, 1806, aged forty-four. They had but one son, William, who died August 22, 1836, aged thirty-seven.

Peter Jay Munro

Born in Rye, January 10, 1767, the son of Rev. Henry Munro, and Eve, the only daughter of Peter Jay, Peter Jay Munro attained to a high position of prominence in his profession. He seems to have been a leading lawyer from 1789 until 1821. His father, who was born in Scotland in 1730 and died there in 1801, was at one time missionary of the Gospel Propagation Society, at Yonkers, N. Y.

Mr. Munro's early education was under the direction of his distinguished uncle, Chief Justice John Jay, and at the age of thirteen, he accompanied him to Madrid upon the latter's appointment, in 1779, as Minister to Spain from the United States. He resided for three years in Madrid and two years in Paris, and became proficient in the Spanish and French languages. Returning to America in 1784, he studied law with Aaron Burr. It was not long after his admission to the Bar that he acquired a large practice and established a reputation as a leader of the Bar.

Mr. Munro lived in Mamaroneck for many years, but practiced mainly in New York City where he maintained an office. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and chairman

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of its judiciary committee by appointment of Governor Tompkins. He served in the 38th Assembly during the years 1814 and 1815.

In 1826, while in the discharge of his professional duties, Mr. Munro suffered a stroke of paralysis, which caused him to retire from active practice. The rest of his life he spent quietly at his home in Mamaroneck, where he died September 23, 1833.

Thomas Wetmore

Thomas Wetmore was born in the town of Rye, September 20, 1767. He was the son of Timothy Wetmore, who has been credited with being Rye's first lawyer, and Jane Haviland Wetmore.

Thomas Wetmore removed with his father, at the close of the Revolutionary War, to the province of New Brunswick, and after studying law in the office of Ward Chipman, one of the most prominent lawyers of the province, was admitted as attorney in the year 1788. In 1793, he and his father formed a copartnership, and engaged in the practice of the law at St. John, maintaining also an office at Fredericton, which was then the seat of the government. Mr. Wetmore was recorder of the city of St. John in 1809-10, and attorney-general of the province 1809-28.

We are indebted to the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, until lately attorney-general for the province of New Brunswick, for much information concerning both Timothy Wetmore and Thomas Wetmore. In *The Judges of New Brunswick and Their Times*, a copy of which has been presented us by the Hon. Mr. Baxter, there appears the following:

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"Thomas Wetmore, in 1793, married, at Gagetown, a daughter of James Peters, and on the death of Colin Campbell, in 1796, was appointed Clerk of the Crown of the Supreme Court. The year 1809 was a red-letter one to Thomas Wetmore, as on the appointment in that year of Ward Chipman to the Bench, he succeeded to the recordership of St. John, and on the appointment of Jonathan Bliss as Chief Justice, he succeeded to the office of Attorney-General, and was elected as one of the members of the Legislature for the City of St. John. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Wetmore removed with his family to York County. His daughter Margaret married Thomas Carleton Lee, and another daughter, Ann Peters, married Dr. John Head; the latter died at an early age, leaving a daughter, who subsequently became the wife of the Rev. Canon Ketchum, Rector of St. Andrews; Sarah married George Pidgeon Bliss; Susan, George J. Dibblee; and Emma, John Bedell.

"There were four sons, George Ludlow Wetmore, father of the Honorable A. Rainsford Wetmore, a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and Charles P. Wetmore, for nearly fifty years Clerk of the House of Assembly, who died at Fredericton in 1883, in his 86th year; the latter's son, E. L. Wetmore, is a Judge in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Timothy R. Wetmore, the third son, held an important office in Queens County; he died at Gagetown in 1883, aged 82 years; a daughter married the Honorable D. L. Hanington, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; Thomas, the youngest son, followed the medical profession, and in 1840 married a daughter of the Honorable F. Robinson, Auditor-General, who died at Fredericton. Attorney-General Thomas Wetmore has been described as a man eminently distinguished for his

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talents, benevolence, and hospitality. His hand was always open to the poor, and he was a friend to all. As a lawyer and advocate, he stood high in his profession. He died at his residence, Kingswood, York County, March 22, 1828, aged 62 years."

Thomas Wetmore seems also to have been prominent in Masonic circles, reference being made to him in Bunting's *History of Freemasonry in New Brunswick*, showing that on September 28, 1816, acting as Grand Master, he laid the corner stone of the Masonic hall in St. John.

Jonathan F. Vickers

Whether Jonathan F. Vickers was ever a lawyer is open to question. He taught school in Port Chester, then known as Sawpit, for some years immediately prior to the year 1800, being succeeded by Henry Kelly in that year, and was familiarly known as "Lawyer" Vickers. Dr. Baird, in his *History of Rye* (page 269), says of him:

"Jonathan F. Vickers, who taught school at Sawpit toward the close of the last century, and was something of a lawyer also, lived in a house which stands on Fountain (now King) Street, east of the rear end of J. Lounsbury's store, and opposite was the house of Samuel Morrill, a boatman."

Diligent search among the records in the county court house at White Plains and elsewhere fails to disclose whether "Lawyer" Vickers was ever licensed to practice or not. It appears, however, from the records of the Court of Common Pleas, that he represented litigants.

John McDonald

John McDonald is said to have practiced law in Westchester County from 1814 until 1826. He was a native of White Plains and presumably was born there prior to 1788, when that town was part of the town of Rye. In 1826, he moved to New York City where he became a Master in Chancery. He spent the latter part of his life in gathering materials for a history of Westchester County. The result of his labors, according to Mr. Scharf, was a manuscript which was later deposited in the Lenox Library, but inquiry at the New York Public Library, which afterward acquired the Lenox Library, has disclosed no such manuscript there.

NEHEMIAH BROWN





Nehemiah Brown

Nehemiah Brown, one of Rye's most eminent citizens, and familiarly known as Judge Brown, was born on Ridge Street, in the town of Rye, November 29, 1775. He was a son of Nathaniel Brown, although frequently in the records he is referred to as Nehemiah Brown, Jr., which would indicate that he was a son of Nehemiah and not Nathaniel Brown. He was a grandson of Peter Brown, who died in 1752, and who at one time owned the historic Square House. His maternal grandfather was Peter Disbrow. He was of the ancient family of Brownes of Rye and of Hastings, England, and a lineal descendant of Peter Brown, whose name is inscribed on the Pilgrims' Monument at Plymouth, Massachusetts. While still a young man he served, from 1802 to 1806, two terms as assistant justice of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. In the War of 1812, although seeing no field service, he was commissioned a captain, and had to do with the fortification of Throgg's Neck and the strengthening of the coast defenses along the Sound. He served as a member of the Assembly in 1823 and 1824.

He was thrice married, his first wife, Mary, being a daughter of Major Seymour of Greenwich, his

The Bar of Rye Township

second wife, Pamela, a daughter of Dr. Clark Sanford of Petersburg, Virginia, and his third wife, Abby Jane, a daughter of David Brown of Rye. His only children were of his second marriage, they being Sanford C., who died in Asia Minor, Mary P., wife of Samuel K. Satterlee, and Anna Evelyn, wife of Dr. Arthur F. Russell of New York.

Judge Brown occupied the lands on Ridge Street, on which he was born, until his death, which occurred November 1, 1855. After his death the property was occupied for many years by his daughter, Mrs. Satterlee, and her husband.

Mr. Scharf, in his *History of Westchester County*, says of Judge Brown:

"Few men were better known in his county or held in higher esteem. Of sound judgment, inflexible integrity, withal genial and given to hospitality, his counsel was widely sought and valued. A righteous man and beloved, he left a rich heritage to his family and friends."

Some years ago the Brown family presented to the county of Westchester a fine oil painting of Judge Brown, which occupies a permanent place in the court house at White Plains. The portrait represents him as he looked when he occupied a place on the Bench.

Samuel E. Lyon

In his day, Samuel E. Lyon was unquestionably one of the leaders of the Westchester County Bar. He is described as having been "a lawyer of great ability and an eloquent speaker." From his practice he doubtless accumulated a competency. He lived in White Plains, just south of the old Episcopal Church, in an imposing residence surrounded by fine grounds. He was married and had several children. Later he moved to New York City.

His period of greatest activity in Westchester County seems to have been about the year 1840. For a number of years before he moved to New York he maintained an office in White Plains where he conducted an extensive practice. In Holley's New York State Registers for the years 1843 and 1845, we find the name Samuel E. Lyons among the list of White Plains lawyers. His correct name, however, was Samuel E. Lyon. Mr. Lyon's name is by some associated with that of Minott Mitchell, who at the same time was also located at White Plains and who in his day certainly had no peer at the Westchester County Bar. It appears that these two men often had contact with each other in the courts.

"Lawyer" Lyon, as some of the few remaining

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people who knew him call him, may have been a resident of the town of Rye at one time, but this has not been established to our satisfaction. Possibly he was born in Rye, but this we seriously question. From a most reliable source we learn that he once resided in Rye, while on the other hand this is disputed. Unfortunately we have not succeeded in gaining any information concerning Mr. Lyon's family history.

Amherst Wight

Born on the ancestral farm, Bellingham, Mass., June 15, 1791, Amherst Wight was the fourth child of Eliab and Jemima (Hawes) Wight. Eliab's ancestors were Elnathan, Joseph, Samuel, and Thomas Wight. The last named founded the Wight family in America previous to 1637, when he settled at Dedham, Mass. Mr. Wight was of pure English descent.

He was a graduate of Brown University (A.B.), 1813. Removing to New York City he began the study of law in the office of Peter Hawes, a relative, and was afterward admitted to the Bar in 1816. On April 12, 1826, he married Joanna Gosman, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blake) Sanderson. Elizabeth's sister, Mary, was the first wife of Peter Bonnett, a descendant of the early Huguenot settlers in this country. Peter adopted Joanna Sanderson upon the death of her father, and it was by reason of Mr. Wight being Mr. Bonnett's lawyer, that he met Joanna Sanderson. After their marriage they lived at 147 Spring Street, and then at 119 Spring Street. In 1845, they moved to the house 93 (old No.) West 13th Street, which Mr. Wight had purchased. Here he lived until 1861, when he purchased the residence on King

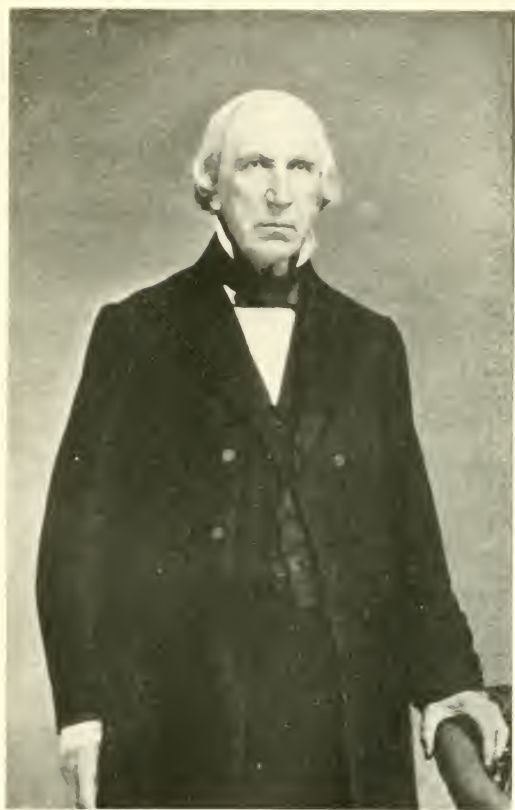
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Street, Port Chester, N. Y., which was later occupied by the late George W. Carpenter. There he lived until his death. His children were Jane Elizabeth, born Feb. 28, 1827, Amherst, Jr., born Aug. 15, 1828, Mary Morrell, born Aug. 16, 1831, Julia, born Sept. 18, 1833, Jemima Hawes, born Oct. 7, 1835, and Peter Bonnett, born Aug. 1, 1838. The only survivors are Jane Elizabeth Meeker and Peter Bonnett Wight.

Mr. Wight first had an office at 100 John Street, New York, and later at 95 John Street. Still later he had an office at 96 Beekman Street, where his son, Amherst, Jr., joined him as partner, the firm being known as Amherst Wight & Son. Thereafter the firm moved to the American building, corner of Broadway and Barclay Street, and there remained until the destruction thereof by fire, about 1865. In this fire Mr. Wight lost many valuable papers, including abstracts of title, some "Americana," and other treasures. A new office, a block or so north of Trinity Church, on the west side of Broadway, was then taken, and in 1869 an office was opened in Port Chester, in the building wherein are now located the town offices of Rye. Mr. Wight preferred the New York office and for many years made the regular daily railroad trip to and from New York.

An accident which befell him, after he was eighty years of age, nearly cost him his life. While standing in a carriage, his horse started and caused him to be thrown backward, resulting in his striking his back and bending his head forward almost to the point

AMHERST WIGHT





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of parting his vertebrae. From this he recovered, but he never afterward possessed the erect carriage which had always been a striking characteristic. He still made the daily trip to New York, and continued to do so until about three years before his death, when he practically retired. The death of his son, Amherst, in 1877, was a severe blow to him.

Mr. Peter B. Wight, his sixth child, who has furnished the material for this sketch, in speaking of his father, says:

“His life in later years was much bound up with the political and social development of the town of Rye and the county of Westchester. It will not take many words to tell of my father's professional experience, although it covered a period of more than sixty years. He never had a very extended court practice, but was, nevertheless, well fitted for it, having a fine presence, a good voice, and many gifts of oratory. He had the confidence and intimate friendship of many persons prominent in the business, political, and social life of the city of New York, and became almost an encyclopedia of the history of old New York families. It was seldom that he missed a day at his New York office, even after he was obliged to make the train journey from Port Chester. He enjoyed this daily trip because he was almost always surrounded by friends. He possessed a rare sense of humor. My father was spoken of in his last years as a lawyer of the old school. He was not of the old school, but was always abreast of the times, and as alert intellectually as the average middle-aged man. He was of the living school of those who aspire to learning and uprightness, who live up to Plato's ideal of the Just Man, and

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whose lives are faithful to the best interests of their fellowmen."

Mr. Dustin P. Hubbard, secretary of the New England Society, in referring to Mr. Wight in an article published in the New York *Evening Post*, soon after Mr. Wight's death, paid him this tribute:

"He was a man of fine and venerable presence, with a beautiful eye and a hearty, sweet countenance, beaming with life, which would attract notice anywhere. He was the oldest member of the New England Society, and in January, 1817, was elected secretary, and retained that office until 1822. After the fire in Barclay Street, which burned up his valuable collection of abstracts of title, he began again with the energy of a young man to replace and add to the list. His carriage was remarkably dignified. He had a very pleasant voice and an easy flow of language. The children of the street would stop and smile and talk with him. He was an earnest, religious man, and very lately was engaged in reading a Greek testament so as to ensure a strictly true understanding of the Bible."

In politics Mr. Wight was a Republican, and while a resident of Port Chester became one of its leading citizens. His death occurred at Port Chester, January 10, 1879, and his funeral services were held in Saint Peter's Church, in that village. His wife died at Brooklyn, July 28, 1882. The remains of both are interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

John Adams Dix

John Adams Dix was born at Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798, and died in New York City, April 21, 1879. He studied at Phillips Exeter Academy and the College of Montreal. As a boy he took part in the War of 1812, and became a second lieutenant. In 1828, having attained the rank of captain, he resigned, and for two years practiced law at Coopers-town, N. Y. He became prominent and powerful in Democratic circles. He was Secretary of State and superintendent of schools in New York, from 1833 to 1839. In 1842, he was a member of the Assembly. From 1845 to 1849, he was United States Senator from New York. In 1848, he was nominated for governor of New York by the Free Soil Party, but was defeated by Hamilton Fish, his acceptance of this nomination earning for him the enmity of the southern democrats. He became postmaster of New York City in 1860, and from January, until March, 1861, he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. While in the latter capacity he issued the order, a copy whereof is appended, which made him famous:

“Treas. Dept.—Jan. 29, 1861.

“Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the orders

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I gave you. If Capt. Breshwood after arrest undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him a mutineer and to treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

“JOHN A. DIX,
“Secretary of the Treasury.”

He was appointed major-general of volunteers in 1861, and had several commands during the Civil War. From 1866 to 1869, he was Minister to France and in 1872 was elected by the Republicans, Governor of New York. He was also president of several railroads. As an author of a number of literary works he gained considerable distinction. The Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, and John A. Dix, Governor of New York, were his sons.

General Dix lived in the town of Rye for several years, maintaining a residence on Manursing Island.

WILLIAM PATTERSON VAN RENSSELAER





William Patterson Van Rensselaer

William Patterson Van Rensselaer, who was born at Albany, New York, March 6, 1805, was the second son of Stephen Van Rensselaer, who died in 1839, and who was the last patroon and owner of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, comprising about seven hundred thousand acres of land now included within the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia. Stephen Van Rensselaer was also a lieutenant governor of the State of New York, a member of Congress, and one of the original commissioners for the building of the Erie Canal. The mother of Mr. Van Rensselaer was a daughter of William Patterson, Governor of New Jersey and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

After graduating at Yale University, in 1824, Mr. Van Rensselaer was commissioned aid-de-camp to Governor Clinton, with the title of Colonel, which post he soon relinquished, and from 1826 spent four years in Europe, traveling extensively and for a time pursuing his legal studies in Edinburgh. Upon his return to this country, he entered the law office of Peter A. Jay, of New York City, and was later admitted to the New York Bar. He afterward resided in Albany, and at Beaverwick, Rensselaer

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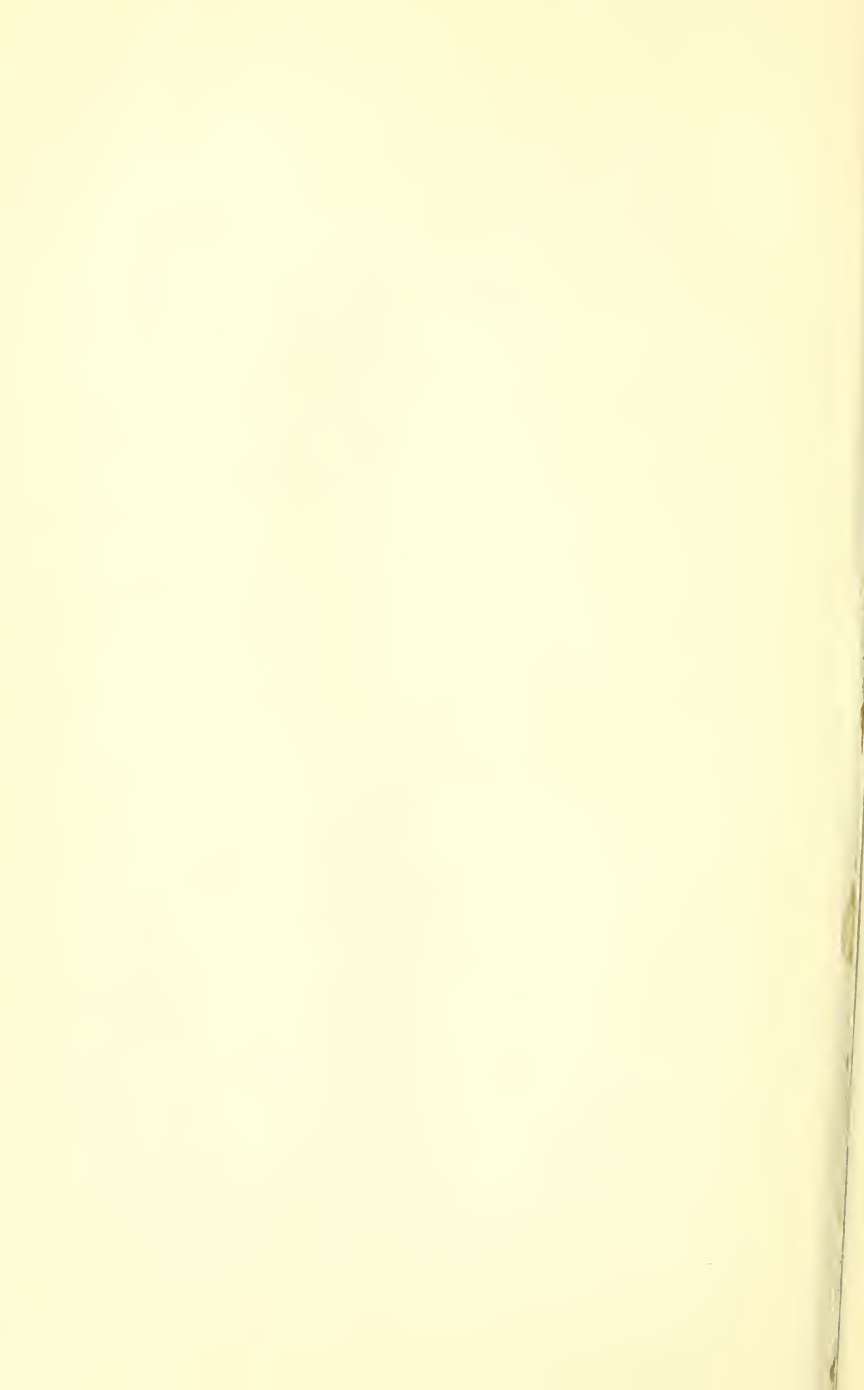
County. In about 1852, Mr. Van Rensselaer removed to the town of Rye, and erected a home on the southerly end of Manursing Island, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in New York City, November 13, 1872. For several years he served as trustee of the Port Chester Savings Bank.

Mr. Scharf, in his *History of Westchester County*, says of Mr. Van Rensselaer:

"The uprightness and elevation, the kindliness and generosity of his nature, his fine intellectual gifts and high culture, and with all an unaffected humility, the fruit of true religion, made him the marked example of a Christian gentleman."

CHARLES THORNE CROMWELL





Charles Thorne Cromwell

Of the ancestors of Charles Thorne Cromwell may be mentioned: Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Secretary of State to Henry VIII., who was beheaded July 28, 1540; Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, surnamed for his munificence the Golden Knight; and Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Two nephews of the Lord Protector came to this country, one settling in South Carolina and the other in Westchester County. From the latter Charles Thorne Cromwell is descended.

Mr. Cromwell was born in New York, May 8, 1808, the third child of John I. and Elizabeth (Thorne) Cromwell. His father, a wholesale dry-goods merchant, gave up his business at the time of the War of 1812 and actively participated in a number of battles, being brevetted first lieutenant as a reward of merit. At the close of the war, he removed to Glen Cove, where he purchased a farm, and resided upon it until his death in 1824.

After attending private schools at Jamaica and Flushing, Long Island, Mr. Cromwell entered Union College and graduated therefrom in 1829. While there he was one of four who organized the Sigma Phi Society. He afterwards entered the law

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office of Minott Mitchell, at White Plains, where he remained for two years, and then spent some time touring Europe. On his return to New York he was admitted to the Bar and thereafter opened an office in New York City, where he conducted his practice for many years.

Mr. Cromwell married Henrietta Amelia Brooks, daughter of Benjamin Brooks, of Bridgeport. She was a descendant of Colonel John Jones and Theophilus Eaton, first Governor of the New Haven Colony. Of this marriage there were three children, Charles B. who was drowned, Oliver Eaton, and Henrietta, who married John de Ruyter, of New York.

For many years Mr. Cromwell lived on Manursing Island, in the town of Rye, and spent his winters in New York. He died at his Manursing Island home, September 25, 1893, and is buried in Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye.

He was a member of Christ's Church, Rye, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the present edifice.

James W. Willson

James W. Willson, or James Willson, Jr., a son of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Willis) Willson, is reputed to have been a lawyer. His grandfather was Thomas Willson. His father, Dr. Willson, who was born November 13, 1785, and died November 19, 1862, was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. After practicing in that city for some years Dr. Willson removed to Rye in about the year 1825. He was "a man of fine professional education, marked and decided in character, and successful in practice." He lived for many years on the Post Road near Regent Street, Port Chester, and owned a large tract of land in that locality.

Considerable investigation has failed to disclose when and where James W., or James, Jr., was admitted to practice, yet it is certain that he or one of his brothers must have been, because some of our informants, who were personally acquainted with the family, have actual knowledge of a son of Dr. "Jim" Willson being a lawyer, and of his maintaining an office in New York City for some years. In Holley's New York State Register for 1843, among the list of New York City lawyers appears the name

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of James W. Wilson, and in Bell & Gould's Lawyers' Diary for 1847 of the New York City lawyers we find listed a James W. Wilson, at 1 Nassau Street. One of our informants is under the impression that it was Thomas, a brother of James, who was the lawyer. The fact is, however, that James was unquestionably the lawyer, but probably his name was not James, Jr., but James W., possibly James Willis. The spelling of the surname in the lists is different from that as given elsewhere.

Thomas, it is said, located in New York City, and Henry, another brother, removed to Baltimore. Thomas, it appears, survived both Henry and James. Extended inquiry concerning the families of these men has proved fruitless.

Edward Pitkin Cowles

Edward Pitkin Cowles was born at Canaan, Connecticut, January 19, 1815, a son of the Rev. Pitkin Cowles, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, for many years a resident of Canaan, and Fanny (Smith) Cowles. He was a descendant of John Cowles who migrated from England in 1635 and settled at Farmington, Connecticut. Under the tutelage of his father, Mr. Cowles early developed a desire for study and took readily to his books, so that in 1832 he passed his examinations for and entered Yale University. He was graduated therefrom in 1836, at the age of twenty-one, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later studied law and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1839, taking his examination in Columbia County, whither he had moved. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Hudson. In 1853, he moved to New York City where he took an office at 33 Wall Street, and continued in his practice. He soon attained to a position of eminence in the profession and his ability and integrity were recognized by Governor Clark, who, on March 10, 1855, appointed him a Justice of the

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Supreme Court in the first judicial district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Edwards. This office Justice Cowles resigned in November, 1855. On December 3, 1855, he was again appointed to the same office, this time to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Morris. This appointment was contested by Henry E. Davies who had been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court at the general election held November 6, 1855. In a suit brought it was held at special term and also at the general term that Mr. Cowles's title to the office was good, but the Court of Appeals reversed this judgment (13 N. Y. 350), and Justice Cowles relinquished the office on December 31, 1855. Resuming his practice, he again located in New York City, and, in 1871, was joined by his son, Edward Boies Cowles, who continued with him until 1874, when the elder Mr. Cowles died.

In 1852, Justice Cowles married Sarah Ely Boies, of Northampton, Massachusetts. The children of this marriage were Edward B. Cowles, born Oct. 2, 1854, died Aug. 10, 1887; David S. Cowles, born Dec. 25, 1857, died Nov. 6, 1911; Charles P. Cowles, born July 11, 1859; and Justus A. B. Cowles, born February 17, 1862.

In May, 1870, Justice Cowles moved to the town of Rye, where he and his family continued to reside until the time of his death. Justice Cowles was a Republican. He became prominent in the town of Rye, although a resident thereof but a short time.

EDWARD PITKIN COWLES



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He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Rye. He died December 2, 1874, at Chicago, Ill. Both he and his wife are buried in the Hudson City Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y.

Alexander Warfield Bradford

Alexander Warfield Bradford, a lawyer eminent in his profession, and who also engaged in editorial work and contributed much valuable literature to the law, lived for a number of years on the "Bradford place," nearly opposite the Jay estate, on the Boston Post Road, in the town of Rye. He was a son of John M. Bradford, D.D., an eminent divine of Albany, and was born in that city in 1815. He died in New York City, November 5, 1867.

In 1832, he was graduated from Union College, and soon thereafter was admitted to the Bar. He rapidly acquired a reputation for ability and learning, and became prominently connected with many cases of importance. He was a member of the commission to codify the laws of the State, and served as Surrogate of New York County for three terms, having been elected in November, 1848. He was succeeded by Edward C. West, who was elected in November, 1857.

Judge Bradford was at one time associated with Dr. Anthon in editing *The Protestant Churchman*. Four of the volumes of the Surrogate's Reports were published by him, and a work on *American Antiquities* was edited by him. His introductory

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note in Volume I of Bradford's Reports is a most valuable treatise upon the subject of the probate of wills and the administration of estates of deceased persons, particularly from a historical standpoint. In his death at such a comparatively early age, the profession sustained a great loss.

Timothy P. Burger

In the *New York State Register* for the year 1843, edited by O. L. Holley and published by J. Disturnell, Albany, as well as in the same publication for the year 1845, under the list of county officers, attorneys, etc., appears the name of Timothy P. Burger, as an attorney of Port Chester, N. Y. Mr. Burger was a practicing attorney and the court records show that he was a member of the firm of Palmer & Burger, with an office at 131 Cherry Street, New York City, in 1847, but investigation fails to confirm the statement that he was an attorney of Port Chester, either residing or maintaining an office there.

James Edward Beers

During his residence in Port Chester, N. Y., James Edward Beers attained to a position of considerable prominence and influence. He was born in New York City, December 23, 1817, baptised in St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Sunday, May 9, 1858, by the Rev. Isaac Peck, and died in New York City, July 5, 1883. He married Sarah Frances Rockett, in Charleston, South Carolina, who died July 7, 1907. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beers are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. There were five children of this marriage, namely, Fanny Beers, who married Grassit Lanny, and died in Chicago, in 1883 or 1884; Amanda Garson Beers, who married A. H. Lockwood, and died in New York City, March 18, 1899; Edward William Beers, who died while a prisoner of war, at Andersonville, Georgia, November 8, 1864; James Henry Beers, who married Catherine Clark and who died March 25, 1884; and Francis Eugene Beers, who was born January 18, 1854, and died September 22, 1855. For the foregoing information we are indebted to Mrs. Daisy B. Whedon, of Nyack, N. Y., who is a daughter of James Henry and Catherine Clark Beers.

James Edward Beers settled in Port Chester in

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about 1840, and for several years resided on King Street, in the house now occupied by Mr. Joseph T. Hubbard, formerly the home of Mrs. J. B. Root. He was a man of pleasing personality and soon won local recognition. In 1852, he was chosen vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. He became a fast friend of the late George W. Smith, then school commissioner of the Rye district, and together they, on February 13, 1864, issued for the first time the Port Chester *Monitor*, a weekly newspaper which was conducted with considerable ability, and which appeared regularly until the first week in August, 1867, when it was discontinued.

Mr. Beers was elected, in 1846, a member of the State Assembly and served during the seventieth session, in 1847. His seat was contested by John R. Hayward. In about 1870, he opened a law office in New York City, where he continued to practice for some time. In 1875, he appears to have had an office at 7 Murray Street.

During his residence in this locality, Mr. Beers was a conspicuous figure. He would wear the conventional high hat of the period and was reputed to be one of the best dressed lawyers practicing at the Bar.

Mr. Beers, it appears, was one of the organizers, in 1852, of The Port Chester Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association, which was incorporated under the laws of New York, and which, for a time, conducted business in Port Chester, with an office at the Post Office, the trustees having been

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Jared V. Peck, John W. Mills, Jonathan I. Deall, William Provoost, Samuel W. Kelley, Newbury D. Halsted, John E. Marshall, Read Peck, William L. Bush, Augustus Abendroth, and Alexander Ennis. Jared V. Peck was president of the association, Newbury D. Halsted, vice-president, Edward Field, secretary, and James E. Beers, attorney and counsel. John W. Mills, at the time, was county judge of Westchester County.

Daniel Haight

Daniel Haight, sometimes known as Daniel O. Haight, but who had no given middle name, was, at the time of his death, dean of the Port Chester Bar and probably of the Westchester County Bar as well, he having continuously practiced law for fifty-eight years.

He was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1827, the son of Daniel and Desire (Wilson) Haight, and a grandson of Daniel Haight. He received his early education in the district school in the locality of his childhood, and then attended Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1847 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1850 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by that university. He was admitted to the New York Bar at Poughkeepsie, in 1850, and spent some time in the office of Minott Mitchell in White Plains. Practically all of his professional life, however, was spent in Port Chester, N. Y. His first office was on the Mosher corner, Liberty Square. Then he occupied an office on the north side of Westchester Avenue, westerly of and near the railroad crossing. From there he moved to an office on the northwest corner of Adee and Fountain

DANIEL HAIGHT





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(now King) Streets, which he occupied for many years. He next had an office in the Centennial building and afterward and finally occupied an office on King Street in a small one-story building, which is still standing, adjoining the station plaza.

Mr. Haight first married Susan M. Sutton. Of this marriage one child was born, Josephine. He secondly married Louise Lyon, daughter of Elias and Martha Lyon, of Greenwich, on July 14, 1874, at Port Chester. Of this marriage there were three children: Daniel, born February 9, 1876; John, born January 1, 1879, (since deceased); and Martha, born August 8, 1884, the wife of Francis A. Field.

Mr. Haight died at Port Chester, March 14, 1908, his death resulting from a fall, and is buried in Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye. He was a Republican, but was never actively interested in politics. He was a Methodist. At one time he served as trustee of the village of Port Chester. During the long period in which he engaged in his profession, although not known as a court lawyer or seeking trial work, he, nevertheless, had charge of many important matters and became widely known as a careful adviser. He was a man of retiring disposition, correct of habit, and highly respected.

Richard Coe Downing

Richard Coe Downing, who was born at Mamaronck, N. Y., in 1827, lived in Rye for many years, and died there January 26, 1890. His parents, Richard and Leah (Kirby) Downing, were Quakers, and his early ancestors were among the first settlers of Queens County. Prior to his admission to the Bar, he studied law in the office of Minott Mitchell, at White Plains. Later he formed a partnership with Henry D. Lapaugh, with whom he practiced law in the city of New York for a number of years, under the firm name of Lapaugh & Downing.

In 1852, Mr. Downing married Annie Searles, of White Plains. No children were born of this marriage. Taking up his residence in White Plains, Mr. Downing, from 1869 to 1871, served as a trustee of that village. In 1881, he returned to the town of Rye, and, in 1884, was elected a justice of the peace of that town, which office he held until he died. At one time he held the position of superintendent of sanitary inspection in the health department of New York City. This position he relinquished at the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the famous 69th Regiment, becoming commissary ser-

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geant, and afterward brigade commissary with the rank of captain.

Judge Downing always took an active interest in politics and was a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. Frequently he served as a delegate to the county and district conventions.

Amherst Wight, Jr.

Amherst Wight, Jr., the second child of Amherst and Joanna Gosman (Sanderson) Wight, was born in New York City, August 15, 1828. Previous to his thirteenth year he attended a private academy in New York conducted by a Mr. Rand, and then, instead of entering college, was tutored by his father. He attended at his father's law office daily for instruction and soon developed a considerable capacity and desire for study. Under the able guidance of his father he obtained an education which was probably equal to that afforded by any of the colleges. As some proof of this, his brother, Peter Bonnett Wight, relates that when he attended college, he obtained possession of a valuable "Pony" which contained a complete and accurate translation of the tragedy of *Ædipus Tyrannus* by Sophocles, of which Amherst was himself the author.

Not long after entering his father's office, Amherst, who had become highly versed in the classics, indicated a preference for the law. At the age of fifteen, or possibly earlier, he began his studies in the law. He was industrious as well as studious, and provided himself with funds by doing work at copying. He wrote a fine legible hand and did work of this kind

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.





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for many of the lawyers in the city. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the New York Bar and thereupon became associated with his father in practice under the name of Amherst Wight & Son, with offices at 96 Beekman Street, New York. The firm next occupied an office in the American building, corner of Broadway and Barclay Street, and remained there until about 1865 when the building was destroyed by fire. Later an office was taken at 119 Broadway, and in January, 1871, Mr. Wight became associated with Mr. John H. Clapp, under the name of Wight & Clapp, maintaining offices both in New York and Port Chester, N. Y., as well as a branch office at White Plains, this last relationship continuing until June, 1877. The office which the firm occupied in Port Chester was in the building in which the town offices of Rye are now located.

Mr. Wight removed to Port Chester in 1859, and continued to reside there until he died. He was twice married, his first wife being Adelaide Augusta Louise Griswold, whom he married in New York City, May 14, 1856, the daughter of Daniel S. and Mary S. Griswold. The children of this marriage were Richards Gordon Wight, born November 11, 1857, who married, July 10, 1888, Mary Lucy Rice, Charles Edmund Wight, born March 20, 1860, who died January 8, 1915, unmarried, and Mary Anna Wight, born April 12, 1862, who married Samuel M. Meeker of Brooklyn. Mr. Wight's second marriage was to Ellen M. C. Abendroth, June 20, 1867, at Port Chester, who was a daughter and the youngest

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child of William and Margaretta R. Abendroth, and a sister of the late William P. Abendroth, who played such a prominent part in the development of the village of Port Chester. There was only one child of this marriage, Florence Abendroth Wight, born April 8, 1871, who married Harry W. Harmon.

Mr. Wight's talents and his splendid character were such that it was only a short time after coming to Port Chester that his reputation was secure and he became widely known. His prominence as a lawyer extended far beyond the community, and at the time of his death, it is safe to say, he was Rye's leading lawyer. He was the first president of the board of trustees of the Port Chester Library and Reading Room, which was founded by Jared V. Peck, an intimate friend of Mr. Wight. In 1871 and 1872, Mr. Wight served as supervisor for the town of Rye, and afterward became counsel to the board of supervisors. In 1873 and 1874, he served as member of Assembly. In 1876, he was the Republican candidate for Congress from this district, but was defeated by the small margin of four votes. For many years he was a trustee of the Port Chester Savings Bank, and also its counsel. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester.

Mr. Wight died at Port Chester, June 28, 1877, having long suffered from cancer of the stomach. He is buried in Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye. For many years he resided with his father on King Street, Port Chester, and later in his own house, on Abendroth Place, afterward occupied by William H.

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Hyler. His death was greatly lamented. Three of the pallbearers at his funeral were Justice Jackson O. Dykman, Surrogate Owen T. Coffin, and Judge William H. Robertson. The Rev. Brockholst Livingston Morgan, who officiated at his funeral, paid him the following tribute:

"It is no common loss which has summoned this large assembly from all parts of the county, to fill this church to-day. It is a loss which goes home to every one among us with the sense of an acute, personal bereavement. Wherever in this town or State the news shall come that Amherst Wight, Jr., has ceased to live, there is not a dwelling which will not feel a peculiar pang, and strong men will be known to shed tears, for a good man is one of the noblest gifts which God has placed upon this earth. Mr. Wight was a man who touched nothing which he did not adorn, and filled no position which he did not honor. Through all the temptations of professional and political life he carried a bright and untarnished name. He was a good father, a good son, and an affectionate husband and friend. The purity, the usefulness of such a character as his is evidenced by the many and varied offices of trust he filled—lawyer, politician, vestryman, supervisor, president. He died as he had lived, unselfish and gentle to the last, and his mind upon God whom he had so faithfully served."

And Justice Isaac N. Mills, writing in Scharf's *History of Westchester County*, on "The Bench and Bar," pays this tribute to Mr. Wight:

"The lawyers, as a class, have been exceptionally able, dignified, courteous, industrious, and true to the

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interestate of their clients and trusted counselors of the court. Many of them, as Benjamin Nicoll, Timothy Wetmore, Richard Morris, Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Philip Pell, Richard Hatfield, John Strang, Peter Jay Munro, Edward Thomas, Martin S. Wilkins, Daniel D. Tompkins, William Nelson, Minott Mitchell, Richard R. Voris, Joseph Warren Tompkins, Albert Lockwood, John J. Clapp, Jonathan Henry Ferris, Amherst Wight, Jr., and Isaiah T. Williams, were lawyers of unusual ability and high repute. By their careers at the Bar, they honored the legal profession, and remained bright examples for the emulation of their successors."

A meeting of the members of the Westchester County Bar was held in White Plains on September 21, 1877, at which action was taken upon the death of Mr. Wight. Among others, Justice Jackson O. Dykman and Martin J. Keogh made remarks. Justice Dykman spoke as follows:

"It would seem eminently fitting and proper that when a man of the character and respectability of Mr. Wight in the profession departs from life, some public recognition should be had of his services. Mr. Wight was a man of high character and standing in the profession. As has been remarked, he was just about entering upon the full fruition of his experience, and in the future would have been able to render even more service to his clients and to the profession than he had done in the past. But it was the will of Providence that he should be taken away, and we have to mourn his loss. His example is one to be emulated by the younger members of the Bar."

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Mr. Keogh said:

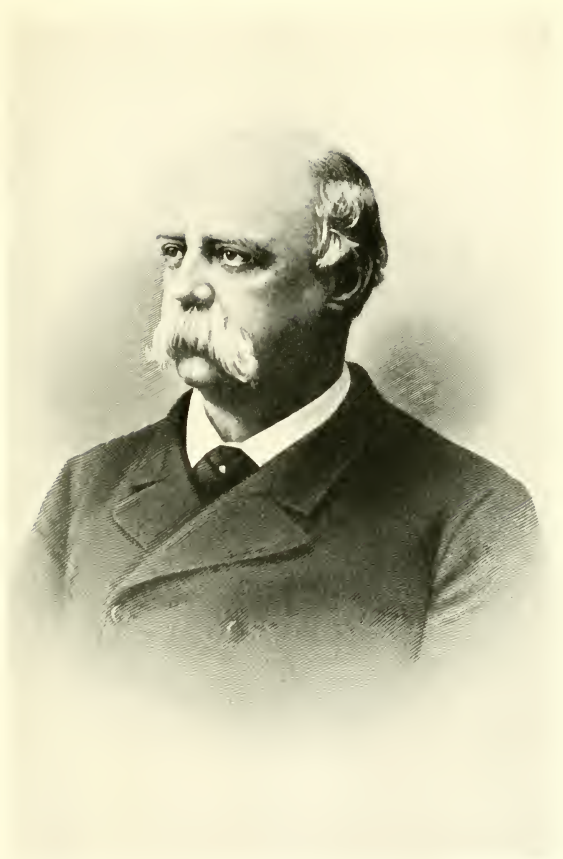
"His home was radiant with the reflection of his own placid nature; his social intercourse was marked by the easy grace and unaffected finish of the true American gentleman; his advocacy in the courts was controlled by candor and exalted by dignity, signalized by a deference to the court, unbroken courtesy to his opponent, cold contempt for personalities, and unswerving fealty to his clients at all times, hazards, and sacrifices."

Samuel William Johnson

Samuel William Johnson was born in New York City, October 27, 1828, the second child and eldest son of William Samuel and Laura Wolsey Johnson. He was of distinguished lineage, his great-great-grandfather having been Dr. Samuel Johnson, the eminent American clergyman, who was born in Guilford, Connecticut, October 14, 1696, and who died at Stratford, Connecticut, January 6, 1772. His great-grandfather, William Samuel Johnson, LL.D., was first president of Columbia College, a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and the first delegate in the Senate of the United States from the State of Connecticut. His father was a New York lawyer of prominence and a member of the Senate of the State of New York. His mother was a sister of President Wolsey of Yale University.

Mr. Johnson was graduated from Princeton College in 1849, and from Harvard University Law School (LL.B.) in 1851. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1852, and immediately removed to Cattaraugus County, New York, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1865, he removed

SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON





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to the town of Rye, residing at Rye Neck, and there he died on November 25, 1895.

Mr. Johnson was active in politics and became prominent as a democrat. He was nine times elected supervisor of the town of Rye, and for two years was chairman of the board of supervisors. For three years he served as a member of Assembly. From 1853 to 1872, he held commissions from the State of New York, the last one being that of Brigadier General on the staff of Governor John T. Hoffman. In 1871, he was appointed Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance for the State.

Mr. Johnson married Frances Ann Sanderson, of New York City, daughter of Edward Fisher Sanderson, a steel manufacturer of Sheffield, England, and Julia Carow Sanderson. Mrs. Johnson died at her home at Rye Neck, in 1879. Their only living child is William Samuel Johnson, two other children having died in infancy. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Manhattan, University, and St. Nicholas Clubs, of New York City. He was also a director of the North River Insurance Company, and for many years a trustee of the Port Chester Savings Bank.

John Edward Parsons

(The greater part of the following is taken from the memorial of Mr. Parsons, prepared by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and read by him at a meeting of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, March 14, 1916.)

Edward Lamb Parsons, the father of John Edward Parsons, was born in England, and came to New York when about nineteen, where he met and married Matilda Clark, a daughter of Ebenezer Clark, who was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, and Ann (Marselis) Clark. The Clarks later moved to Rye. Not long after his marriage, Edward Lamb Parsons purchased an estate at Rye, then and still called Lounsberry (adjoining the Jay estate), which he made his summer home. John Edward Parsons, who was brought up at Lounsberry, was born at New York City, October 24, 1829. Nearly ten years later, in March, 1839, his father was lost in the wreck of the packet ship, *Pennsylvania*, on the coast of Cheshire, returning to New York.

The events which followed in the life of this distinguished man are best described in a brief autobiography found in his desk after his death, extracts from which are subjoined:

JOHN EDWARD PARSONS





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“My father’s death left my mother a young and most attractive widow with five children. Lounsberry was (later) let and my brother William and I were sent to the school at Rye of Mr. Samuel W. Berrian, who had married my father’s sister Eliza. I remained at Mr. Berrian’s school until October, 1844, when as a freshman I entered New York University. I was one of the youngest members of the class, graduated third. What was to be my occupation in life had remained in abeyance. My choice had inclined to being a banker as furnishing the opportunity most quickly of making a fortune. My father’s estate had realized to me \$15,000 to \$20,000, quite a sum for those days. No opportunity came. My uncle James had had occasion to employ the law firm of Gerard & Platt. In the autumn of 1848, I determined to try the law, although with no very definite purpose to become a lawyer. Mr. Gerard’s son, James W., and Thomas T. C. Buckley formed a law firm. Not long after I began to try cases, I was opposed to Mr. Buckley in a minor case; he spoke of me in a way which was one of the things which encouraged me to become a court lawyer as against an examiner of titles to which I originally inclined. I was a student in the Gerard office until 1851 or 1852. Joseph L. White, who was interested in obtaining a concession for the Nicaragua Transit Canal, was an habitu   of the office. He talked the canal. The shares began to advance. I put about all I had in them; it turned out that Mr. White had failed, the shares sank out of sight, and I was made to realize that I must work for a living. I had the opportunity of taking a clerkship with Benedict & Boardman and did so at \$6 per week. Mr. Boardman voluntarily made my \$6 per week \$8; and when I left would have made me a junior partner. I had come to the conclusion that it was time for me

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to know whether I was to succeed as a lawyer; I did not feel satisfied to be the tail end of an attorney firm, and after being with Benedict & Boardman something more than a year I determined to start for myself. My Uncle James had an office. He gave me desk room and there I hung out my shingle. I had kept up relations with Mr. Vose (John Gorham); he recommended me to Mr. Shepard (Lorenzo B.) as his successor; Mr. Shepard offered me the position, and in 1854 was formed the firm of Shepard & Parsons. I had been admitted to practice in 1852. I assumed that my partnership might mean from one thousand to two thousand a year for me, twice that for Mr. Shepard. In 1854, the then district attorney died. Horatio Seymour appointed Mr. Shepard to succeed him. Mr. Shepard accepted and appointed me to be his assistant. I demurred saying that I had never seen an indictment. He said that I had better learn how to draw one. For seven months I was sole assistant district attorney, drew all the indictments, and with a few exceptions tried all the cases. Later Shepard & Parsons moved their offices to 49 Wall Street. The future was reasonably assured when in the fall of 1856 Mr. Shepard died. The office business, such as it was, remained with me and promised perhaps \$2500 a year."

Mr. Choate, proceeding with his memorial, says, in part:

"I greatly value this Memorandum, brief and imperfect as it is, because it shows how accident controls our professional beginnings, and because it adds the name of another great lawyer to those of O'Connor, Southmayd, and Dillon, who had never entered, nor apparently ever thought of entering, a

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law school. In 1857, shortly after the death of Mr. Shepard, Mr. Parsons, then only twenty-eight years old, when on his way to the court house, was stopped on William Street by the late Albon P. Man. He said, 'You are Mr. Parsons,' and on the spot invited Mr. Parsons to become his partner on equal terms. The firm of Man & Parsons became very conspicuous, and lasted until 1884. Mr. Parsons had great qualities which essentially fitted him for leadership as an advocate—a sound constitution and good health, a very keen intelligence and almost unerring memory, and adequate knowledge of the law, undying tenacity of purpose, undaunted courage under all circumstances, and a power of analysis that enabled him to separate the wheat from the chaff in the facts of every case, and to present at the outset in his opening a clear statement of the facts, which generally won the case, if winning was possible. To these great and valuable qualities there were, as I think, two drawbacks, which modified not the success, but, as it seems to me, the interest of his long professional career. He was somewhat lacking in imagination and absolutely without a sense of humor. I should be doing great injustice to Mr. Parsons, if I did not insist upon his great strength and purity of character, his conscientiousness and high moral sense, and his strong personality. There was a certain rigid formality in his manner and bearing, a coldness of composition, which kept people at a distance, and a very strenuous insistence upon all the rights of his clients, alike in court and in negotiations, which gave the younger members of the profession, who came in contact with him, a feeling that he was much too severe and unyielding. He certainly was a stiff antagonist, but I am sure that he was wholly incapable of taking an unfair advantage of anybody, and that he never encroached upon the rights of

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those with whom he had to deal. For some years after his admission to the Bar there was no corruption that I can recall in our courts, but by and by there came a brief period of horrible corruption, when the Tweed Ring got into complete and undisputed control of the city of New York, and injected three of its worst and most cunning instruments into our local judiciary. It was at this shocking point in our history that the Bar arose in its might, and vindicated its title as the conservator of the Commonwealth. It was upon pressure from the Bar Association that the impeachment of the guilty judges was initiated, and by this time Mr. Parsons had attained so great prominence in the profession that he was very properly selected, with Judge Van Cott and Mr. Albert Stickney, to conduct its prosecution. By the able part that he took in the proceedings he rendered an inestimable service to the people of New York and to the cause of justice everywhere that ought never to be forgotten. It was a great element in Mr. Parsons' character that he never lost his temper. Mr. Parsons was the ablest and most accomplished all-round lawyer that I have ever encountered. There was hardly a branch of the law in which he was not well versed; his efforts seemed equally well prepared and effective whether before the court or jury, in a trial at first instance or before the Appellate Court, or Court of Appeals on a final hearing, and I think that a large proportion of the cases of importance during the period that I have indicated, embracing every variety of subject of litigation, were contested between us. There was no branch of the law or of equity in which he was not fully equipped, but outside of court too he was a great lawyer, and I believe was one of the wisest, most sagacious, and safest legal advisers that we ever had. He was a man of singularly well regulated habits and fine control over

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himself. While the rest of us during recess would hasten over to Delmonico's for a hearty luncheon, he habitually remained in or near the court room, subsisting on a sandwich, or a remainder biscuit. But it was reserved for Mr. Parsons in his old age to set a noble example to his professional brethren, by showing with what courage, patience, and fortitude he could bear the burden, at the age of eighty years and upwards, of a prosecution to which he was subjected by the Federal Government in the pursuit of its theory of government by indictment. He was made a defendant in the indictment of the president and directors of the Sugar Company for an alleged criminal violation of the Sherman Act in 1903. The case was not brought to trial until 1912, three years after indictment found, and when that trial did take place, in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of the Government and the most unworthy personal abuse heaped upon the head of Mr. Parsons, especially, it was, as I am credibly informed, only by the dissent of a single obstinate juror that the Government was saved from a unanimous verdict of acquittal. After the long agony was over, he had the satisfaction of knowing that it had left no smirch upon his great reputation, and that by his heroic stand he had done a great service to his profession. He lived for four years more in the full enjoyment of the regard and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Parsons was never so busy at the Bar as not to have time for good works. His charity was most unbounded, and I have the best authority for saying that in some years he devoted to it more than half of his very liberal income, and in every year a large proportion. When Mr. Parsons' professional success was permanently established he purchased a considerable estate at Lenox. He had had the fortune or misfortune to be brought up early in life

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as a strict Calvinist, but even this somewhat melted away under the benign influence of country life, and while he always continued to be an elder in the Brick Church in New York, he became and continued for many years until his death a vestryman in the Episcopal Church at Lenox, which he greatly enriched by the addition of a handsome church house as a memorial of his first wife. To know Mr. Parsons thoroughly one had to know him both in summer and winter, at work and at play, for, taking the two together, he rounded out a most estimable and admirable character. At the age of eighty he retired absolutely from his profession and was greatly honored and beloved by the entire community. It would be hard to find in the whole ranks of our profession a more upright and honorable example of true service than the whole history of his life affords, and his name ought to be cherished forever in this Association as one of its most zealous founders and most valuable members and servants."

Great credit is due Mr. Choate for his splendid memorial, and further credit is due him for Mr. Parsons' autobiography because it was Mr. Choate himself who suggested to Mr. Parsons that it be made.

Mr. Parsons first married Mary Dumesnil McIlvaine, daughter of Bowes Reed McIlvaine, November 5, 1856. Ten children were born of this marriage. Four of them died in childhood, and a daughter Helen died in 1892 in her twenty-sixth year. There are living to-day four daughters, Mary, Edith (Mrs. Edith P. Morgan), who for a number of years occupied the Jay Mansion and also Lounsbury,

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Gertrude, and Constance (Mrs. Montgomery Hare), and a son Herbert, to whom his father left Lounsberry. On March 12, 1901, Mr. Parsons married Florence Van Cortlandt Bishop, daughter of Benjamin H. Field. No children were born of this marriage.

At the time of his death, Mr. Parsons was president of the board of trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church, member of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, president of the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, president of the General Memorial Hospital for Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, as well as a member of a number of other societies and clubs. He was at one time a member of the committee to revise the creed of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Committee to prepare forms of service for it, and of its committee to consider the subject of divorce and remarriage. He presented a Memorial Public School at Harrison, N. Y., and with his brother and cousin purchased and gave as a village hall to Rye, the old Square House, which was an inn and visited by Washington in the Revolutionary period.

Mr. Parsons died at his home, 30 East 36th Street, New York City, on January 16, 1915, following an attack of bronchitis. His remains are interred at Lenox, Mass.

John Erving

John Erving was born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1833, son of the late Col. John Erving and Emily Sophia Langdon (Elwyn) Erving. He was a descendant of General William Shirley, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and of Governor John Langdon of New Hampshire, member of the Continental Congress.

In his early life he attended school at Savannah, Georgia, and Duff's Military School, Staten Island. From 1845 to 1850, he attended the school of the Brothers Peuguet, in New York. He was graduated from Harvard University (A.B.), in 1853, and from Harvard University Law School (LL.B.), in 1855. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1856, at New York City.

On April 22, 1863, in New York City, Mr. Erving married Cornelia Van Rensselaer, who was born in Rensselaer County, a daughter of William P. and Sarah (Rogers) Van Rensselaer, and a granddaughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany. Of this marriage there were born Susan Van Rensselaer, since deceased, Cornelia Van Rensselaer Hoppin, formerly Cornelia Van Rensselaer Pruyn, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., John Langdon, of Santa Barbara, Cal.,

JOHN ERVING





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Emily E. Cooper, widow of Henry Woodward Cooper, deceased, of Rye, Sarah E. King, wife of James Gore King, of New York City, William Van Rensselaer, of Albany, Katherine Van Rensselaer, of New York City, Eleanor C., of New York City, Shirley, of Albany, and Justine Bayard, of New York City. Mrs. Erving died in New York City, October 17, 1913.

Mr. Erving practiced law for more than forty years, but retired from practice more than twenty years ago. In 1875, he removed to the town of Rye, occupying a house on the northerly end of Manursing Island, now the site of the Browning residence, where he continued to reside until 1903. He died at his residence 17 West 50th Street, New York City, on March 7, 1917, in his 84th year. He was an Episcopalian.

Mr. Erving was a charter member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and a member of the Harvard and Union League Clubs, Seventh Regiment Veterans Association, and Charles Lawrence Post, 378, G. A. R., of Port Chester. He had been a Republican since 1856.

John Jacob Post

John Jacob Post was born in New York City, April 29, 1834, the son of Stephen Post, born in New York City February 12, 1810, died May 29, 1879, and Catherine Ann (Harriott) Post, born in New York City, April 30, 1813, died there December 5, 1874.

Mr. Post attended Columbia University Law School in 1856, and in that year was admitted to the New York Bar. He later removed to Rye and resided there from 1880 until 1888. Thereafter he moved to Summit, New Jersey, where he continued to reside until the date of his death, March 19, 1899. He is buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

On April 30, 1866, Mr. Post married Anne Bucknum Osborn of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Joshua Ward and Mary (Otis) Osborn. Of this marriage was born William S. Post, March 29, 1867, who now resides in Summit, New Jersey.

Mr. Post was a member of the 71st Regiment, New York, from 1856 until 1881. He was a Republican. While in Rye, he was active in Royal Arcanum matters and was one of the charter members of Port Chester Council No. 798, of that Order, joining it September 20, 1883. Mr. Post was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Hanford Mead Henderson

The parents of Hanford Mead Henderson were John Henderson, son of Hugh and Mary Henderson, of Londonderry, Ireland, and Mary Tympany, daughter of William and Mary (Holly) Tympany, of Cos Cob, Connecticut.

Mr. Henderson was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, July 13, 1834, and removed to Port Chester, N. Y., about 1849, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred there, suddenly, April 3, 1904. He received his early education at the district schools of Greenwich and Cos Cob and attended the Greenwich Academy for two years. He left school at the early age of twelve.

After moving to Port Chester, he obtained employment in the dry-goods store of Samuel William Kelley. Here he continued until the latter's death, when he purchased the business, and thereafter, with his son Herbert G., continued that business for many years.

Mr. Henderson became prominent in the affairs of the town. He served as justice of the peace from 1866 to 1890. He also served as justice of the court of sessions of this county in 1887, 1888, and 1891, occupying the bench with Judge Isaac N. Mills.

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He was a charter member of Putnam Steamer and Hose Company and the Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of Port Chester, and assisted in procuring the incorporation of the village of Port Chester. Under the law (Laws of 1868, Chapter 818) incorporating that village, he was designated one of the three inspectors of the first election held by the village. Afterward he served as a trustee of the village and also as a member of the local board of education. He represented the New Haven Railroad when it made its change to four tracks in the village of Port Chester, in purchasing property and rights of way.

At an early age, Mr. Henderson affiliated himself with St. Peter's Church in Port Chester, and was a teacher in the Sunday-school thereof for many years. For forty years he served as warden and vestryman of that church. In politics he was a Democrat.

In later years Judge Henderson read law in the office of Maurice Dillon and, on February 16, 1893, was admitted to the New York Bar, at Brooklyn. He engaged in the practice of law from that time until he died.

On November 26, 1857, at Port Chester, Mr. Henderson married Sarah Maria, daughter of Tuttle D. Wheeler, of West Fairlee, Vermont, and Martha (Green) Wheeler, of Tenbury, England. Of this marriage were born Cora Green, Herbert Godine, and Sarah Bertha. Mrs. Henderson died September 30, 1863.

On October 26, 1865, he married Sara Kennaday Godine, daughter of Francis Godine, of Bordeaux,

HANFORD MEAD HENDERSON



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France, and Susan Cresswell (Brazier) Godine, daughter of John Cresswell Brazier, of London, England, and Sarah (Deveau) Brazier, of New York City. Of this marriage were born Susie Cresswell, wife of Dr. Paul E. Tiemann, Rosalvina Robinson, Laura Vincent, Adelaide Emma, and Mary Bulkley.

The remains of Judge Henderson are interred in Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye.

Robert Henry George

Although never admitted to the New York Bar, Robert Henry George was at one time a practicing lawyer, having been admitted to the Iowa Bar in about 1872, and the Missouri Bar in 1878.

Captain George, as he became known, was born in New York City, November 28, 1837, the son of Robert and Anne Jane George. He died at Port Chester, N. Y., March 22, 1917. In early life he removed to Pittsburgh, where he was educated, and afterward resided in Alleghany, Pa., where he married. In June, 1861, after the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted with the Pennsylvanian Volunteers, and afterward took part in many engagements. At Malvern Hill, in 1862, he was wounded in the thigh. Later he was commissioned a second lieutenant and ordered on recruiting service, and then was made first lieutenant, and finally acting quartermaster. While at Rawley with his regiment, peace was declared and he was mustered out. Settling in Council Bluffs, Iowa, he studied law in the office of Colonel John H. Keightly. In 1887, he was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Kansas State Senate. In the meantime he had worked as city editor of the Fort Scott *Monitor*. At various

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other times he was connected with newspaper publications and at one time owned the Seneca (Kansas) *Tribune*. He was connected with the Port Chester *Daily Record* for a number of years.

Locating in Port Chester more than twenty-five years ago, Captain George soon became a familiar figure. He took an active interest in the affairs of Charles Lawrence Post, No. 378, G. A. R., of Port Chester, and was its commander for several terms and adjutant for fifteen years. He was assistant police justice of the village at the time of his death, having been twice appointed to that office.

Captain George married a second time, his first wife having died many years ago. His second wife is also deceased. He was buried in Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye, with full military honors.

Edward Heartt Schell

Edward Heartt Schell resided in the town of Rye for many years and was a lawyer of considerable prominence, maintaining an office in the city of New York. He was graduated from Yale University in 1871, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Columbia University Law School in 1873, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In May, 1873, at New York City, he was admitted to the New York Bar. In 1875, and for many years thereafter, he had an office at 158 Broadway, New York City. At various times he was associated with Artemus H. Holmes, Edward S. Rapallo, and Henry W. Kennedy. Mr. Schell died a resident of Rye about seven years ago. He was never married.

Wilson Faron Wakefield

Wilson Faron Wakefield was born at Milford, Otsego County, New York, April 17, 1845, and received his early education in the district schools of that locality.

On October 23, 1861, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted for a three-year term in Co. E, 2nd Regt., N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged November 6, 1863, re-enlisting as a private on the following day in the same company, and being finally discharged, September 29, 1865, at the age of twenty, having seen service in seventeen engagements, but passing through all without injury.

Returning to his home he decided to enter the Baptist ministry, and thereupon took up his studies in the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in 1874. His first charge was at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., after which he came to the North Baptist Church, Port Chester, N. Y. His pastorate there extended from December 2, 1883, to December 28, 1892. Retiring from the ministry he entered the real estate and insurance business in Port Chester, and later formed a partnership in that business with Edwin A. Knapp. This firm, which eventually

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became one of the leading firms in its line in Port Chester, was, after the death of Mr. Knapp, incorporated by Mr. Wakefield, who continued its business until he died. While thus engaged Mr. Wakefield was elected Justice of the Peace of the town of Rye, and served for several years. He had the distinction of being the first police justice of the village of Port Chester, serving from May, 1906, until May, 1908. While Justice of the Peace Mr. Wakefield studied law and was admitted to the New York Bar, November 14, 1905.

Mr. Wakefield first married Mary E. Baldwin, who died at Auburn, N. Y. The issue of this marriage were Inez, a daughter, who is still living, and Faron, a son, who graduated from Yale, but who died while a senior at Harvard, on October 11, 1908. On July 10, 1913, at New Berlin, N. Y., Judge Wakefield married Genevieve D. Reed, a teacher in the Rye public schools. She still survives him.

Mr. Wakefield was a member of the Masonic and Elks Orders, the Knights Templars, the Royal Arcanum, and Charles Lawrence Post No. 378, G. A. R. In politics, Judge Wakefield was a Republican, and was active in politics in the town of Rye for several years. He allied himself with the Progressive party in 1912.

Judge Wakefield will probably best be remembered as being the originator of the "Children's Picnic," an annual event which he conceived and which for many years has been held in Port Chester. All the children of the community knew and loved Judge

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Wakefield and to them his death was a great loss. He died at Port Chester from an attack of pneumonia October 22, 1914. He is buried in the Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.

Cadwalader Evans Ogden

Cadwalader Evans Ogden, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1847, and died at St. George, Bermuda, March 6, 1888, was the son of Gouverneur Morris Ogden, who was born in New York City, November 27, 1814, and died at Bar Harbor, Maine, July 14, 1884, and Harriet Verena (Evans) Ogden, who was born at Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1821, and died at New York City, February, 1907. His paternal grandfather was David B. Ogden, and his maternal grandfather, Cadwalader Evans.

Mr. Ogden was graduated from Columbia University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1867, and from Columbia University Law School, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1869, being admitted to the New York Bar in 1869, at New York City. In 1873, Mr. Ogden formed a copartnership with his brother, David B. Ogden, which continued until the former's death. This firm, from 1877 until 1880, maintained an office in Port Chester, N. Y., in what was known as the Abendroth Block on the corner of North Main Street and Willett Avenue, and while there acted as counsel to the Port Chester Savings Bank.

Mr. Ogden never married. He was an Episcopalian.

Ebenezer Squires

In Scharf's *History of the County of Westchester*, which was published in the year 1886, among the list of lawyers of Westchester County appears the name of Ebenezer Squires, as being a resident of Rye. Very careful investigation, however, has failed to confirm this statement, and the probabilities are that no lawyer by the name of Ebenezer Squires ever lived within the town of Rye. Certainly no such person ever maintained a law office there.

Maurice Dillon

Maurice E. Dillon or Maurice Dillon, as he preferred to be known, was born October 6, 1850, at Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut, one of six children of Edmund and Margaret Enright Dillon. His father, a farmer, was reputed to be one of the most scholarly and well-read men of the community.

Maurice Dillon received his early education in the small public school at Norfolk, where he was known as a close student, and afterward continued his studies at Alleghany, N. Y., where he displayed the same studious habits and close application to work. His first employment was that of a teacher in the schools of Brooklyn, and while there he determined to follow the law as a profession. He entered Columbia University Law School, pursuing his studies along with his occupation as teacher, and was graduated therefrom May 17, 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the same year he was admitted to the New York Bar and shortly thereafter to the Connecticut Bar. He first entered the office of Bangs & Stetson, New York City, later Stetson, Jennings & Russell, but forsaking this employment took up the practice of law independently at Naugatuck, Connecticut. Not being satisfied with his progress, after

MAURICE DILLON



accept an offer which had been made him by Charles G. Banks and Martin J. Keogh, who were then practicing at Port Chester, N. Y., and New Rochelle, N. Y., to take over their Port Chester office. This he did in about the year 1880. He then located in Port Chester and it was not long before his ability and integrity attracted the attention of the sound men of the community, and his success was assured by his appointment, in 1884, as counsel to the Port Chester Savings Bank. In 1889, he was elected a trustee of that institution, and continued to hold both those positions until the time of his death. His acquaintance with Justice Keogh ripened into a lasting and delightful friendship.

His first office was located in what is known as the Centennial building, on North Main Street, and from there he moved to the First National Bank building, which was erected in 1889. Here he remained until his death. He never held public office except as a member of the local board of education. Although never actively interested in politics, his judgment and advice were often sought in matters relating to public affairs. He was a Democrat, but independently so.

He was of a retiring and unassuming disposition, almost, at times, to the point of embarrassment, and disliked notoriety or display. He possessed a remarkably even and lovable disposition and performed many acts of charity in a quiet way. He incorporated the Ladies Hospital Association of Port

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Chester (now United Hospital), and continued to be its counsel to the time of his death, accepting no recompense for the large amount of work he did, and, on the other hand, contributing liberally towards its support.

He conducted much important litigation in this locality and had frequently represented the village, the town, and the school district in legal matters. Not seeking trial work, most of his practice consisted of office work, real-estate law, and the settlement of estates. During his time, he doubtless enjoyed a larger surrogate's practice than any of his local contemporaries.

At the time of his death, and for several years before, he resided on Sound View Street, Port Chester. He was an authority on general literature and possessed a large and well selected library at his home, and a splendid law library at his office. Indeed, his books were his most valued possessions. Beside his leaning toward literature, he was to no small extent an authority on music and art.

He was a member of the Westchester County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Catholic and Lotus Clubs of New York. Frequently he had been urged to become an officer of the Westchester County Bar Association, but with characteristic modesty had always declined. He did, however, serve as a member of its Grievance Committee for a number of years.

His death occurred most suddenly while he was returning to his home from his office, at about six

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o'clock in the evening of October 24, 1913. Mr. Dillon never married. He was survived by three brothers, Edmund Dillon, of New Britain, Connecticut, and John and Jeremiah Dillon, of Denver, Colorado, and by the children of a deceased sister, Mary Dillon Mulville, of Norfolk, Connecticut.

For more than thirty years, Mr. Dillon had been a part of the life of the village of Port Chester, and had become a familiar and prominent figure therein. There was mourning throughout the community when his death was learned. Among the members of the Port Chester Bar, he was unquestionably the leader, and the dean as well.

His funeral was held at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Port Chester, where he had been a communicant for many years, the services being conducted by the Rev. John A. Waters, who for many years had been an intimate friend of his. Mr. Dillon's remains were interred in his family's burial plot at Norfolk, Connecticut.

Both the county and supreme courts adjourned out of respect to his memory, and in adjourning the county court, Judge William P. Platt made the following remarks which were spread on the court records:

"We record with sorrow the sudden death of Maurice Dillon, one of the most distinguished members of the County Bar, who has passed nearly all of his professional career in this county. He was endowed with the highest and best qualities of manhood. Esteemed and beloved by all, he was an

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example of perfect morality and high integrity, God-fearing and honorable among men."

On March 9, 1914, joint memorial services were held by the Bar of Westchester County on the death of Mr. Dillon and of former Surrogate Frank V. Millard, who had died not long after Mr. Dillon. At these services addresses were made by the president of the Bar Association and by Justice Martin J. Keogh and others.

The following tribute was paid Mr. Dillon by the members of the Port Chester Bar:

"At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Village of Port Chester, New York, held at the chambers of the Surrogate of Westchester County, in said village, on the 30th day of October, 1913, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of Maurice Dillon, Esq., the following memorial was presented and adopted:

"The death of Maurice Dillon, a member of the Port Chester Bar, coming so unexpectedly, on Friday, October 24, 1913, while in the full enjoyment of his intellectual power and at the height of his usefulness, must be regarded as a severe loss to the profession, as well as to the community at large.

"He had pursued his profession in this village for more than thirty years and as he possessed, at the time of his death, the distinction of having served in Port Chester the longest of any member of the Bar, we entertained for him a peculiar affection and regard.

"He was a man of learning, probity, and sympathy.

"Throughout his professional career he strove to maintain and uphold the highest ideals and best

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traditions of the Bar. He never violated a trust, shirked a responsibility, or took an unfair advantage of any one.

"He possessed the happy faculty and acquired the reputation of bringing litigants to an adjustment of their differences without recourse to the courts, and that he was a peace-loving man is typified by an expression to which he frequently gave voice: 'There never was a good war nor a bad peace.'

"To the poor and oppressed he was a friend, and to the struggling young lawyer an inspiration and a help.

"Aside from his attainments as a lawyer, he possessed a fund of information on matters in general and was particularly well versed in the arts and in literature.

"As a citizen he was identified with many public movements looking to the betterment of local conditions, freely giving his time and encouragement to anything that stood for the well-being and uplift of the community. His acts of charity and benevolence were many and varied, but never ostentatious.

"He had the respect and esteem of all who knew him and his friendship was a privilege to be highly prized.

"A lawyer's life, especially in the country, is usually uneventful. The performance of his daily duty excites little or only passing notice, but when the end comes and we review the career of a lawyer such as that of our late associate, we realize that he did not live in vain and that his memory and example will become dearer as the years pass on.

"We had in our deceased brother a type of that just and upright man whose path the sacred word likens to the 'shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'

"(Signed) Jerome A. Peck, DeWitt H. Lyon, A. R. Wilcox, William A. Sawyer, Charles F. Dalton,

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Walter A. Ferris, Wilson F. Wakefield, John L. Coward, Herman A. Schupp, Charles W. Stevens, Samuel Wein, Louis C. A. Lewin, Frederick W. Sherman, George A. Slater, William Baruch, William D. Sporborg, William A. Davidson, Benjamin I. Taylor, Frederick G. Schmidt, Thomas F. J. Connolly, Moses Miller, Robert R. Rosan, Roy L. Burns, William C. Young."

John Penrose Maule

Born in Pennsville, Ohio, September 15, 1852, John Penrose Maule was a son of Edward and Hannah (Penrose) Maule, and a grandnephew of Joshua Maule, founder of the Quaker sect of Mauleites, descendant of Lord Penhry. He traced his ancestry back to William the Conqueror. The Maule family is conspicuous in history, including among its members lawyers, statesmen, and reformers. Mathew Maule, the first one of the family in America, who located at Salem, Massachusetts, was condemned as a heretic and gained the name of "No Devil Maule" because he denied the existence of a devil, in consequence of which his property was confiscated.

Mr. Maule was admitted to the Nebraska Bar in 1876, later to the Colorado Bar, and to the New York Bar, March, 1906. He was also admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. At one time he was city attorney of Lincoln, Nebraska, and from 1878 to 1882, was district attorney of the fifth judicial district of Nebraska. He was also district judge of that district, and later was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska.

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On August 15, 1877, at Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Maule married Mary Katharine Finigan, daughter of Henry P. and Margaret F. Finigan. Of this marriage the issue were Frances, born October 24, 1878, Florence, born December 11, 1880, and Harry E., born July 13, 1887.

Mr. Maule maintained a law office in Port Chester, N. Y., for a short time, and spent his summers in the town of Rye from 1903 until he died. His death occurred at Kingston, N. Y., November 26, 1913.

CORNELIUS EUGENE KENE



Cornelius Eugene Kene

Cornelius Eugene Kene, the son of John R. and Ellen J. (Newnan) Kene, was born in Brooklyn, November 6, 1852. In childhood he removed with his parents to Tuckahoe, Westchester County, where he was educated in the public schools, until 1867. He then studied in preparatory schools in New York, and in Baltimore and Ilchester, Maryland, until 1871. He was graduated from Columbia University Law School in May, 1873, and in December of that year was admitted to the New York Bar. He shortly afterward entered the law office of Close & Robertson, at White Plains. In 1876 and 1877, he was clerk to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and assisted Montgomery H. Throop in revising and editing the code of civil procedure. In 1877, he became a member of the firm of Banks, Keogh & Kene, composed of Charles G. Banks, Martin J. Keogh, and himself, with offices in New Rochelle and Port Chester, N. Y. This firm was superseded by that of Banks & Kene. From January, 1879, he conducted his practice independently, opening an office in New York in 1885. He served as police justice and also as corporation counsel of New Rochelle. Mr. Kene married Miss Emma C.

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Ehrhart, of New York City. Their children are Cornelius E., Jr., and Julian. Mr. Kene died at New Rochelle, on February 10, 1900. He is buried there.

EDWARD BOIES COWLES



Edward Boies Cowles

Edward Boies Cowles, the eldest child of Edward Pitkin Cowles, former Supreme Court Justice of the State of New York, and Sarah Ely (Boies) Cowles, was born at Canaan, Connecticut, on October 2, 1854. He was graduated from Williston Seminary (Mass.) in 1871, and thereafter took up the study of law. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1875, in the first department. In 1871 he had entered his father's office at 33 Wall Street, New York City, with whom he continued to be associated until the latter's death in 1874, when his brother, Charles P., joined him, and a copartnership was formed under the name of E. B. & C. P. Cowles. This name was continued until 1911, and became widely known, Charles P. Cowles, after the death of Edward, and Justus A. B. Cowles, another brother, conducting their practice thereunder.

Mr. Cowles moved with his parents to the town of Rye in 1870, and continued to reside there until the date of his death. He never married. He was a Republican and a member of the Union League and Laurentian Fishing (Montreal) Clubs. At the time of his death he was a member and trustee of the Rye Presbyterian Church. He died at his residence on

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Milton Road, August 10, 1887, and is buried in the Hudson City Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y. Although less than thirty-three years of age when he died, he had, nevertheless, risen to a place of prominence in his profession.

Daniel Edward Seybel

Daniel Edward Seybel was born in New York City, April 5, 1858, son of Frederick and Sophie (Veoltzel) Seybel. He was of French ancestry. He graduated from the College of the City of New York, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, in 1877, from the Columbia University Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He took his Bar examination in New York City in 1879, and was admitted to the New York Bar in that year, in the first department.

Mr. Seybel was a member of the firm of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel from 1890 until 1910; of the firm of Fettretch & Seybel from 1910 until 1912, and of the firm of Seybel & French, from 1912 until 1915.

He married Lala Baldwin Morton, of Staten Island, daughter of Washington and Laura Geddes (Baldwin) Morton. Of this marriage two children were born, who died in infancy. Mrs. Seybel is also dead. Mr. Seybel was a resident of the town of Rye for ten years, owning a large estate on Ridge Street, where he died May 4, 1915. He is buried in Kensico Cemetery.

Mr. Seybel was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the Union League, Riding, New York Athletic, Hardware, Lawyers, Apawamis, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

Alonzo Draper

Alonzo Draper, who was born at Waquoit, Mass., in 1858, removed in early life to Sing Sing, now Ossining, N. Y., whence he removed to Port Chester, N. Y., and there practiced law during the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, maintaining an office in the Kelley building, now the Imerblum building, on Liberty Square. After closing his office in Port Chester he returned to Sing Sing where, in the later years of his life, he conducted a co-partnership with Smith Lent, one time county judge of Westchester county, with offices in Sing Sing and New York City. For a time he acted as deputy collector of internal revenue, and later was an appointee in the State Treasurer's office at Albany. He also served as a member of the board of auditors of the town of Ossining.

Mr. Draper was the son of Charles T. and Ellen (Childs) Draper, both of Massachusetts. He was descended from a long line of Puritan and Huguenot ancestors, of whom may be mentioned such well known family names as Sylvester and L'Hommedieu. In early years he attended Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy, Sing Sing, and later was graduated from the Albany Law School.

ALONZO DRAPER



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Mr. Draper died at Sing Sing in 1895. For a number of years he was a member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church of Sing Sing, and also served as clerk of the vestry of that church. He was an ardent republican and an active campaign worker and speaker. He was also a writer of considerable ability and for some time contributed largely in the way of editorials to various republican newspapers. Mr. Draper was a man of excellent reputation, and his death, particularly at such an early age, was no small loss to the profession.

William Washington Smith Roome

William Washington Smith Roome practiced law in Port Chester, N. Y., for a number of years. In 1877, he was in the office of John H. Clapp, on the southeast corner of Main and Adees Streets, Port Chester, where he remained for two years. In 1881, he was practicing on his own account. He resided with his stepfather at Byram Shore, East Port Chester, Connecticut. He married and afterward went to Kansas, where he purchased a sheep ranch. Later he moved to Denver, Colorado, where he married a second time.

We are informed from another source, however, that Mr. Roome married but once, and that he died in New York City very shortly after the death of his wife, where she also died.

Mr. Roome was a son of Charles Oakley Roome, who was born September 17, 1833, and died June 22, 1876, and Evelina E. Smith. They were married April 29, 1856, and, beside Mr. Roome, had a daughter, Frances O. Roome, born January 21, 1859, died April 20, 1864. Charles Oakley Roome married again, January 28, 1864, Marie Reviere, of which marriage the issue were Charles Oakley H., Adolphe R. Edward, and Samuel Douglas.

Mr. Roome's grandfather was Edward Roome, who was a son of Nicholas Roome.

Jacob Halstead

Jacob Halstead was born in the town of Harrison, April 9, 1860, a son of David P. and Fannie A. (Cooley) Halstead. He was educated at Exeter, N. H., at New York University, and Columbia University Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B., from the latter in 1883. He began the study of law in the office of Winsor & Marsh, New York City, and after being admitted to the Bar in February, 1884, became managing clerk in the office of Knox & Woodward, New York City. From and after 1886 he practiced independently.

At one time Mr. Halstead lived in the town of Rye, and, in about 1893, removed to Mamaroneck. On April 8, 1885, he married Clara S., daughter of Richard and Mary Kenworthy, of Poughkeepsie.

For several years he served as a member of the Republican county committee, was at one time trustee of the village of Mamaroneck, was a member of the district committee of the second Assembly district, and frequently was a delegate to the State, county, and local conventions of the Republican party. He took an active interest in the incorporation of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck as a village.

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He was a member of the Republican, Manhattan, Larchmont Yacht, Wykagyl Country, and Cutty Hunt Clubs, and Zeta Psi Fraternity. He died about three years ago.

R. Burnham Moffat

R. Burnham Moffat, son of Dr. Reuben Curtis and Elizabeth Virginia (Barclay) Moffat, was born January 7, 1861. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Columbia University Law School in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1885.

On June 5, 1895, Mr. Moffat married Ellen Low Pierrepont, of which marriage the children were Jay Pierrepont, born at Rye, 1896, Elizabeth Barclay, born at Rye, 1898, and Abbot Low, born 1901. Mrs. Moffat is a great-great-granddaughter of John Jay.

Mr. Moffat died at Plainville, Connecticut, on June 21, 1916, and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. He resided in the town of Rye, during the summers of 1896-97-98-99.

Mr. Moffat was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the University, Century, Downtown, Harvard, Automobile of America, and St. Andrew's Golf Clubs. His politics was Democratic. He was an Episcopalian. Mr. Moffat was eminent in his profession, and altogether highly respected.

Waldron Williams

Waldron Williams became a resident of the town of Rye in 1905, and died at his home, Stonehouse, Kirby Lane, Rye, July 19, 1917. He was born in New York City, June 5, 1863, son of Ichabod T. and Elizabeth (Skelding) Williams.

Mr. Williams was graduated from Columbia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885, and from Columbia University Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1887. Taking his Bar examination in 1887, he was admitted to the New York Bar in June of that year, in the first department. From 1885 to 1887, he was in the office of Stewart & Boardman, and from 1887 to 1889, in the office of McFarland, Boardman & Platt. A few years thereafter he discontinued the practice of law and became interested with his father in the lumber business in New York City.

Mr. Williams married in November, 1891, Josephine Hotchkiss of New York City, daughter of Horace L. and Clara (Taylor) Hotchkiss. Of this marriage were born Constance W., Josephine W., Hope W., and Barent W.

From 1906 until 1913, Mr. Williams was president of the Rye Village Board of Health. He was at one

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time chairman of the Westchester County Democratic Committee and at the time of his death was an active member of the Rye Home Defense Battalion.

Mr. Williams was a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, Automobile of America, Aëro of America, Columbia University, Apawamis, American Yacht, and Miantonomah Clubs. He was an Episcopalian.

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William L. Conklin

William L. Conklin practiced law in Port Chester, N. Y., about the year 1901, with William J. Walsh, under the firm name of Conklin & Walsh, having an office in what was then known as the Henderson building, 18 North Main Street. Mr. Conklin was at one time in the office of Martin J. Keogh, and was admitted to the New York Bar in June, 1876, at Albany, being then a resident of Mount Vernon. He afterward entered the office of the late William J. Marshall, in Mount Vernon, and while there was appointed assistant corporation counsel of that city. He died several years ago.

Rawson Lockwood Smith

Rawson Lockwood Smith, who was born in New York City, November 12, 1870, came to the town of Rye with his parents in August, 1881, where he resided until his death, which occurred suddenly from heart disease, at his home 30 Melbourne Avenue, Mamaroneck, February 7, 1918.

Mr. Smith was a son of William Harvey and Mary Alsop (Lockwood) Smith. On his paternal side he was a descendant of Joseph Lockwood, captain of the militia raised in Poundridge, Westchester County, to whom a commission was issued September 13, 1775, and who, while a lieutenant, led reinforcements to assist Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. On his maternal side Mr. Smith was a descendant of Ebenezer Lockwood, a first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County, a member of the second, third, and fourth Provincial Congresses, a member of the committee which selected the site for, and supervised the building of, the second county court house at White Plains, and major of the 2d Westchester County Militia.

Mr. Smith was graduated from Columbia University Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws June 10, 1891. He took his Bar examination and

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was admitted to the New York Bar at Poughkeepsie, May 12, 1892, being also admitted subsequently to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of New York. From 1891 to 1894, he was in the office of Joseph S. Wood, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and from 1895 to 1908, was a member of the firm of Hunt & Smith, composed of himself and the late David H. Hunt, of White Plains. From 1908, Mr. Smith engaged in practice on his own account, with an office at Mamaroneck. In 1898, he acted as corporation counsel of the village of Mamaroneck.

Mr. Smith was a lawyer of considerable ability and wide acquaintance throughout the county of Westchester. He was a familiar figure at the county court house. Because of the large number of cases that he handled without thought of compensation, he gained the name of the "Poor Man's Lawyer." He never married. In politics he was a Democrat, and occasionally took an active interest therein in his home town. He attended St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mamaroneck.

ERNEST PECK



Ernest Ferris Hibbard Peck

Ernest Ferris Hibbard Peck, or Ernest Peck, as he preferred to be known, was born at Port Chester, N. Y., August 16, 1874, a son of Cephas and Josephine (Ferris) Peck, and a brother of Jerome Alvord Peck. He was a descendant of William Peck, who settled in the New Haven Colony, in 1637.

Mr. Peck attended the Port Chester public schools, and in 1898 was graduated from the New York University Law School, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that summer he removed from Port Chester to the West and traveled as far as Alaska, where he remained for some time. Returning to the State of Washington, he was admitted to the Washington Bar at Olympia, in October, 1899. He finally settled at Chesaw, where, on December 25, 1902, he married Stella Smalley, of that place, daughter of Mathew A. and Eliza (Benson) Smalley. One child was born of this marriage, Helen Josephine, November 26, 1904.

Mr. Peck attained to a position of prominence in his profession and was elevated to the bench, serving as Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington from 1909 until his death, which occurred suddenly from an attack of pneumonia on

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December 3, 1910, at Spokane, Washington. He is buried at Chesaw, Washington. Judge Peck was a resident of Port Chester from the time of his birth until the summer of 1898.

Noah Loder, Jr.

Noah Loder, Jr., was born in New York City, September 6, 1874, a son of Noah Loder, who was born at Rye, N. Y., July 7, 1847, and who died at Port Chester, N. Y., May, 1914, and Mary Elizabeth (Johnston) Loder, who was born in New York City. His paternal grandparents were Moses Jarvis and Jane Eliza Loder, and his maternal grandparents were William and Martha Johnston. Mr. Loder attended the Port Chester public schools, the Greenwich Academy, Princeton University, and the New York Law School, receiving from the last the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New York Bar, June 29, 1896. In 1901, he was with the firm of Redfield & Redfield, and in 1903 was a member of the firm of Peletier & Loder.

On September 8, 1897, Mr. Loder married Sarah L. Purdy of Port Chester, daughter of James Brown and Phebe Hatfield (Merritt) Purdy, and of this marriage were born Mary Elizabeth, April 23, 1900, and James Purdy, October 21, 1901.

Mr. Loder was a member of the Princeton Club, and in politics a Republican. He was a Methodist. He resided in the town of Rye from 1879 until 1897,

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and from 1903 until the time of his death, which occurred at Port Chester January 6, 1917. His remains are interred in Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye.

Richard Steel

Richard Steel, who was born in Auburn, N. Y., August 21, 1880, son of Richard C. and Frances (Haight) Steel, located in Rye village about August 1, 1913, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred suddenly at the United Hospital, Port Chester, March 11, 1918, following an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Steel was a graduate of Williams College (A.B., 1902) and of Harvard Law School (LL.B. *cum laude*, 1905). He took his Bar examination at Syracuse, in 1904, and was admitted to the New York Bar, January 2, 1905, at Rochester. Later he was admitted to the United States Circuit and District Courts for the southern district of New York and to the Circuit Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit. From 1905 to 1909 he was with the firm of Philbin, Beekman & Menken; during 1915 and 1916 was a member of the firm of Kidder, Ayres & Peabody; and since January, 1917, had been with the firm of Alger & Ayres, 27 William Street, New York City. From 1909 to 1915 Mr. Steel was secretary to Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman.

On May 6, 1911, at Rye, Mr. Steel married Miss Mary C. Hamilton, daughter of Theodore F. and

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Kate M. (Luther) Hamilton of Rye. His wife survives him.

Mr. Steel served, 1904-05, in the First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and, 1909-11, in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and the Williams and Apawamis Clubs. In politics he was a Republican.

The funeral services over Mr. Steel were held at his home, Seneca Street, Rye, March 13, 1918, the Rev. Richard Townsend Henshaw, rector of Christ's Church, officiating. His remains were taken to Auburn, where they were interred in the Fort Hill Cemetery.

"There is certainly, without any exception, no profession in which so many temptations beset the path to swerve from the line of strict integrity, in which so many delicate and difficult questions of duty are continually arising. There are pitfalls and mantraps at every step, and the mere youth, at the very outset of his career, needs often the prudence and self-denial as well as the moral courage, which belong commonly to riper years. High moral principle is the only safe guide, the only torch to light his way amidst darkness and obstruction."—GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

The following biographies of lawyers, still living, are arranged, as far as possible, in the order of dates of admission to the Bar.

Henry Parsons

Born Sharon Springs, N. Y., November 21, 1835, son of James Parsons, born Sharon Springs, November 1, 1806, died Sharon Springs, October 25, 1874, and Hannah (Moyer) Parsons, born Sharon Springs, January 15, 1807, died Sharon Springs, November 10, 1886. Descendant of Joseph Parsons, of Springfield, Mass., 1636, and Northampton, Mass., 1655; also of Elijah Parsons, born 1744, George Best, born 1753, Christopher Moyer, born 1750, and Severinus Cook, born 1752, Revolutionary soldiers. Attended Fort Plain (N. Y.) Seminary, 1855; Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1856-7; graduated Union College, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, December, 1863; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y. Practiced N. Y. City since 1863. Married, N. Y. City, July, 1867, Agnes Turnbull, who died March, 1869, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whiteside) Turnbull of N. Y. City. Married, N. Y. City, March, 1873, Fannie Griscom, daughter of Dr. John H. and Henrietta (Peale) Griscom of N. Y. City. Children: Agnes, born March 4, 1869; Henry Griscom, born April 6, 1874; H. Grace, born July 5, 1875; Bertha, born January 18, 1877; Howard C., born May 31, 1878; John, born

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March 4, 1882; Maude, born May 31, 1883, died March 5, 1913. Captain Co. G., 134th Regt. N.Y. Vols. in Civil War. Member Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities, N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, Military Order Loyal Legion U. S. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye, 1882-1899. Office 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City; residence 29 W. 56th St., N. Y. City.

Frank Richard Lawrence

Born N. Y. City, 1845, son of Benjamin and Marianne Lawrence. Attended New York City public schools. Admitted New York Bar, New York City, November, 1869. Married, 1876, Eva Annette Reed (died 1901). Children: Frank, Herbert R., Connor. Trustee American Surety Co., Garfield Safe Deposit Co.; director Chatham and Phenix National Bank. Member Dunlap Society and Lotos, New York Yacht, American Yacht, Apawamis, Manhattan, and Lawyers Clubs. Former resident town of Rye. Office 60 Broadway, N. Y. City.

John Henry Clapp

Born N. Y. City, September 6, 1847, son of John Jacob Clapp, a lawyer of high repute, born Ossining, N. Y., October 7, 1818, died White Plains, N. Y., February 6, 1866, and Maria Caroline (Banta) Clapp, born N. Y. City, August 31, 1819, died Port Chester, N. Y., November 26, 1895. Graduated Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, 1865; graduated Union College, Schenectady, LL.B., 1869. Admitted New York Bar, Poughkeepsie, June, 1870. Studied in office Jackson O. Dykman; copartner Amherst Wight and Amherst Wight, Jr., New York City and Port Chester, January 1, 1871-June 28, 1877; copartner Charles H. Ropes (Clapp & Ropes), 119 Broadway, New York City, and southeast corner Main and Adee Streets, Port Chester, 1878-80; copartner Jarvis W. Mason, N. Y. City and Port Chester, 1889-92; continued practice N. Y. City until 1896, and thereafter went West, discontinuing office in 1901. Since 1901 resided in West. Married, November 4, 1874, Mary J. (Purdy) Ropes of Port Chester, who died February 2, 1909. No children. Referee on dissolution New York, Northern and Housatonic R. R. Co., and receiver thereof. Former

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chairman Cornell Dam Commission. Former member commission securing water rights, New Rochelle. Widower. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye twenty-six years.

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David B. Ogden

Born N. Y. City, November 3, 1849, son of Gouverneur Morris and Harriet Verena (Evans) Ogden. Paternal grandfather David B. Ogden; maternal grandfather Cadwalader Evans. Graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1869; Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1871. Admitted New York Bar, New York City, June, 1871. Formerly member C. E. & D. B. Ogden, with office corner N. Main Street and Willett Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y., 1877-80; Beekman & Ogden; Ogden, Beekman & Ogden; Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, New York City. Married, April 17, 1877, Mary E. daughter of John and Marian (Evans) Sherman of New York City. Children: Gouverneur Morris, born September 28, 1879, died 1896; Mary E., born November 30, 1883; Harriet V. C., born January 10, 1888. Former counsel Port Chester Savings Bank. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., and Century, University, Tuxedo, and Church Clubs. Politics independent. Episcopalian. Office 52 William Street, N. Y. City; residence 12 E. 10th St., N. Y. City.

Archibald Henderson Taylor

Born Washington, D. C., July 6, 1851, son of Henry Allen and Anne E. V. (Henderson) Taylor. Paternal grandfather Robert Johnstone Taylor; maternal grandfather General Archibald Henderson, commandant U. S. Marine Corps. Graduated University of Virginia, A.M., 1873. Admitted Virginia Bar, 1873; Maryland Bar, 1874; Court of Appeals, Maryland; Supreme Bench, Baltimore; U. S. Supreme Court; Maryland and Virginia Circuit Courts of Appeal, and Maryland State Courts. Practiced in Baltimore forty years. Married, Port Chester, N. Y., July 10, 1907, Mary M. Parker, daughter of Richard and Mary (Thorndike) Parker. No children. Member Maryland Legislature, 1892. Member Maryland, University, Baltimore, Country (Baltimore), and American Yacht Clubs. Independent Democrat. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1907. Office 406 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; residences 4 E. Eager St., Baltimore, and 96 Sound View St., Port Chester.

Charles Green Banks

Born Middle Patent, North Castle, N. Y., May 26, 1846, son of James P. and Thursa A. (Palmer) Banks. Moved to New Rochelle 1864. Graduated New York University Law School, LL.B., 1875. Admitted New York Bar, 1875. Copartner Martin J. Keogh (Banks & Keogh), offices New Rochelle and Port Chester, N. Y., about 1876; copartner Martin J. Keogh and Cornelius E. Kene (Banks, Keogh & Kene), offices New Rochelle and Port Chester, about 1877, succeeded by Banks & Kene. Office in New Rochelle since 1877. Married, May 16, 1877, Fanny E. Morgan, daughter of Charles V. Morgan of Tuckahoe, N. Y. No children. Police Justice New Rochelle 1875-79; corporation counsel New Rochelle six years; register Westchester County 1888-90; president New Rochelle 1885-91; former editor and owner New Rochelle *Pioneer*. Office 6 Bridge St., New Rochelle; residence Webster Ave., New Rochelle.

Thomas Townsend Sherman

Born London, Eng., where his parents were temporarily sojourning, July 28, 1853, son of Edward Standish Sherman, born New Haven, Connecticut, January 27, 1818, died Rye, N. Y., August 11, 1882, and Catharine Augusta (Townsend) Sherman, born Boston, March 24, 1823, died Rye, May 24, 1902. Attended private schools of Parker & Berthet and Benj. W. Dwight (N. Y.); Fairfield (Conn.) Academy; Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, 1866-70; graduated Yale University, B.A., 1874; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1876. Admitted New York Bar, Brooklyn, December 13, 1876, U. S. Supreme Court, April 17, 1903. Entered office Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, February 11, 1875; continued with that firm which included among its members Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Charles F. Southmayd, and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, until its expiration, July 1, 1884; afterwards with successor firm Evarts, Choate & Beaman, until Jan., 1902; then became member firm Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, composed of Allen W. Evarts, J. Evarts Tracy, Thomas T. Sherman, and Herbert J. Bickford, which firm was succeeded January 1, 1908, by present firm Evarts, Choate & Sherman, now

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composed of Allen W. Evarts, Thomas T. Sherman, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Herbert J. Bickford, and James Garretson. Married, Rye, October 19, 1887, Anne Loder Wiggin, daughter of Augustus and Ann Elizabeth (Loder) Wiggin, of Rye. One child, Emily Balch, born Rye. Delivered historical address February 28, 1895, at celebration of two hundredth anniversary founding Rye Parish. Trustee N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society; member executive committee N. Y. Historical Society; member Vestry Christ's Church, Rye, since 1883; Vestryman April 23, 1883-April 16, 1906; Churchwarden since April 16, 1906; Clerk of Vestry since April 7, 1893. Governor Apawamis Club, 1899-1914, vice-president thereof 1903-05 and 1914, president thereof 1905-07. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., N. Y. Co. Lawyers Assn., New England Soc., New England Historic Genealogical Soc., and University, Yale, Downtown, Apawamis, American Yacht, and Manursing Island Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1874. Office 60 Wall St., N. Y. City; residences Rye and 126 East 31st St., N. Y. City.

John William Boothby

Born Rawdon, Yorkshire, Eng., July 21, 1848, son of John and Eliza Emma (Eastwood) Boothby. Settled Pittsfield, Ill., with parents in 1850, and there began education; graduated Pittsfield High School, 1869; graduated Cornell University, B. S., 1873; teacher Chappaqua Mountain Institute, Friends' School, Westchester County, 1873-77; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1877. Admitted New York Bar, Poughkeepsie, 1877. In law office Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle, 1877-79; copartner Martin J. Keogh (Keogh & Boothby), Port Chester, N. Y., 1879-81, occupying offices in Centennial building, North Main Street, and later in New York City. After dissolution of this firm, practiced in New York City as member of various firms. Married, New York City, June 4, 1884, Lilla MacDougall, of New York City, daughter of James A. and Marilla MacDougall. No children. Governor of New Rochelle Hospital various times; vestryman Trinity Church, New Rochelle: member Assn. Bar City N. Y., Westchester County Bar Assn., and Cornell University, Church, and Century Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Office 32 Nassau St., New York City; residence "Overlook," 17 Sound View Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Charles Henry Ropes

Born N. Y. City, May 7, 1857, son of Benjamin Gardner and Mary J. (Purdy) Ropes; grandson of Benjamin Ropes, officer in regular army War of 1812; great-grandson of Benjamin Ropes, officer in Revolutionary War; great-great-grandson of Timothy Pickering, one of Washington's generals and Secretary of War and Secretary of State during President Washington's administration. Attended Park Institute (Rye), and Columbia Grammar School; won State scholarship for Cornell University. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1878; admitted as attorney-at-law, Brooklyn, September 12, 1878, and as counselor-at-law, Poughkeepsie, May 10, 1880; admitted Wisconsin Bar, 1883. Counsel in railroad and corporation litigation in several States. Studied in office Amherst Wight, Jr., Port Chester, N. Y.; copartner John H. Clapp (Clapp & Ropes), New York City and Port Chester, 1878-80; associated with Edward Sanford, John T. Hoffman, Melbert B. Cary, Charles W. Wetmore. Active in Westchester County politics many years ago. Married, August 27, 1879, Jennie Louise Hale of Milwaukee, Wis., daughter of O. J. and Amelia Hale. One child, Fannie, married Robert Stewart Edson, son of

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Franklin Edson, July 5, 1899. Life member New England Society, life member New York Athletic Club, trustee Grant Monument. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye 1870-82. Residence 246 South Second Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

William Porter Allen

Born N. Y. City, January 13, 1858 son of John T. and Harriet (Smith) Allen. Graduated Columbia University, 1878; graduated Columbia University Law School, 1880. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, June, 1880. Married, June 12, 1882, Eleanor Graham, daughter of William H. Mathews of Harrison, N. Y. Children: Eleanor, wife of Francisco Carloni, Florence, Italy; Harriet, wife of John Marshall Williams, San Francisco, Cal. Former member Board of Education, Rye; trustee Rye village for seven years from its incorporation. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., Westchester County Bar Assn., Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities, and Apawamis and American Yacht Clubs. Republican. Resident town of Rye since 1893. Office 10 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Peter Townsend Barlow

Born N. Y. City, June 21, 1857. Graduated Harvard University 1879; graduated Columbia University Law School, 1881. Married, May 6, 1886, Virginia Louise Matthews. Police Magistrate, N. Y. City. Member Soc. Colonial Wars, and University, Union, Harvard, American Yacht, and Downtown Clubs. Former resident town of Rye. Residence 471 Park Av., N. Y. City.

George Clinton Andrews

Born Rye, N. Y., December 3, 1858, son of George and Maria Clinton (Whiley) Andrews. Great-great-grandfather Andrews was seventh man to enter Fort Ticonderoga in assault of Colonel Ethan Allen. Collateral line includes Governor Andrew, famous "war governor" of Mass.; mother was daughter of Richard Whiley and Anna Maria Beekman, daughter of Stephan D. Beekman and Maria Clinton, fifth daughter of Governor George Clinton and Cornelia Tappan, Stephan D. Beekman having been son of Gerard G. Beekman and Cornelia Van Cortlandt, great-granddaughter of Frederick Philipse, first lord Philipseburgh Manor. Attended school Tarrytown; Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y.; studied stenography, medicine. Took Bar examination, Poughkeepsie, 1882. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, 1882. Office in Tarrytown, N. Y., since 1882. Married, April 15, 1884, Julia Biers, daughter of Charles and Charity Biers of Tarrytown. Children: Florence B., born Mar. 11, 1885; George Clinton, Jr., born Nov. 26, 1891; Charles B., born Dec. 4, 1893. Official court stenographer, Rockland Co., 1880-90; counsel, Tarrytown village, 1890-96; counsel, Irvington village,

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several years. Declined Republican Assembly nomination 1894; District Attorney Westchester County, 1896-1901; former counsel N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Member Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, Sons of Revolution, and Soc. Med. Jurisprudence, of which he was trustee several years. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye 1858-60. Office 130 Main St., Tarrytown; residence 93 Neperan Rd., Tarrytown.

Charles Pitkin Cowles

Born N. Y. City, July 11, 1859, son of Edward Pitkin Cowles, former Justice N. Y. Supreme Court, and Sarah Ely (Boies) Cowles; descendant of John Cowles who emigrated from England in 1635 and settled at Farmington, Conn.; descendant on maternal side of Ely family, who were early settlers at Long Meadow, Mass., and Boies family, which became established in Blanford, Mass., in first half 17th century. Graduated Park Institute, Rye, 1879; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1882. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1882; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1882. Entered law office Edward B. Cowles, brother, and conducted copartnership (E. B. & C. P. Cowles), 33 Wall St., N. Y. City, 1882-87; copartner with brother, Justus A. B. Cowles (continuing name E. B. & C. P. Cowles), N. Y. City, 1887-1909, and then retired, entering paper manufacturing business carried on by Pejepscot Paper Co. and W. H. Parsons & Co. One of incorporators Rye Lawn Tennis Club, Rye Free Reading Room, Rye Village Improvement Association, Rye National Bank, Rye Land & Improvement Co., and Cowles Realty Co. Pres. Republican District Assn., 2nd and 3rd election dis-

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icts, Rye, about ten years. Member Republican
own Committee. Former Excise Commissioner
own of Rye. Chief of Police Rye Village during
rst two years of incorporation for purpose of organ-
ing police force. Member and director Lauren-
an Fishing (Montreal, Can.), American Yacht and
pawamis Clubs; member and one of Session Rye
Presbyterian Church; director Pejepsco Paper Co.
nd W. H. Parsons & Co. Unmarried. Republican.
Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye since 1870.
Office 111 Broadway, N.-Y. City; residence Milton
Road, Rye.

William Wilson Cook

Born Hillsdale, Mich., Apr. 16, 1858, son of John Potter and Martha (Wolford) Cook. Graduated University Michigan, A.B., 1880; LL.B., 1882. Admitted N. Y. Bar 1883. Trustee Mackay Co.; counsel Postal Telegraph Cable Co., Commercial Cable Co. Author of *Cook on Corporations*, *Cook on Stock and Stockholders*. Unmarried. Residence in town of Rye past several years. Office 44 Wall St., N. Y. City; residences Ridge St., Rye, and 14 E. 71st St., N. Y. City.

Frederick William Sherman

Born N. Y. City, Feb. 10, 1862, son of Edward Standish Sherman (descendant of Miles Standish, the Pilgrim, and Roger Sherman, the Signer), born New Haven, Conn., Jan. 27, 1818, died Rye, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1882, and Catherine Augusta (Townsend) Sherman, daughter of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend, eminent Boston surgeon, born Boston, Mar. 24, 1823, died Rye, May 24, 1902. Educated at local schools and by tutor; graduated Columbia Law School, LL.B., 1883. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1883; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1883; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1885; U. S. Circuit Court, S. D. N. Y., 1887. Studied in office Jennings & Russell, N. Y. C., 1881-85; with Davies & Rappallo, 1885-87; began practice White Plains, 1887; office Ryan bldg., Port Chester, N. Y., since 1892. Married, Apr. 24, 1894, Grace Blanchard (died May 3, 1917), of Salem, N. Y., daughter of Hon. Anthony and Jeannie (Martin) Blanchard. No children. Appointed, 1903, special counsel N. Y. City proceedings condemn lands surrounding Byram, Rye, and Wampus lakes, and along Byram and Wampus Rivers; counsel park commissioners town of Rye, 1908-09; counsel town of Rye, 1910-11, conducted proceed-

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ings acquire Rye Town Park; counsel in taxpayer's action against P. B. Gaynor and Port Chester Village; counsel P. C. Street Rwy. Co., Larchmont Horse Rwy. Co., N. Y. and Stamford Rwy. Co., securing franchises and charters; counsel commissioners drainage Saw Mill River valley; successfully defended number murder cases. Nominated 1892 Republican Candidate Dist. Atty. Westchester Co. Member Westchester Co. Bar Assn., Assn. Bar City N. Y., and Apawamis, Republican, and American Yacht Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1875. Office 103 Westchester Av., Port Chester; residence Apawamis Av., Rye.

Jarvis Woolverton Mason

Born N. Y. City, Aug. 12, 1863, son of Jarvis R. and Mary W. (Cotner) Mason. Attended City College City N. Y.; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1884; C. P. A. from University State of N. Y., 1901. Took Bar examination and admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Jan., 1884; admitted U. S. Supreme Court, U. S. Court of Claims, U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y. Copartner Jerome A. Peck (Peck & Mason), Port Chester, N. Y., and N. Y. City, 1887-1889; copartner John H. Clapp (Clapp & Mason), Port Chester and N. Y. City, 1889-1892; with American Surety Company of N. Y., since 1892. Married, Dec. 16, 1890, Caroline Matthews of Walden, N. Y., daughter of Henry and Mary Eunice Matthews. Two daughters and one son. Vice-president American Surety Co., of N. Y. Captain, Reserve List, N. G. N. Y. Member Bar Assn. City N. Y., Westchester Co. Bar Assn., Masonic Order, and Republican and Siwanoy Country Clubs. Republican. Office, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jerome Alvord Peck

Born Pecksland, Greenwich, Conn., Mar. 24, 1863, son of Cephas Peck, born Greenwich, Jan. 3, 1830, died Port Chester, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1895, and Josephine (Ferris) Peck, born Greenwich, Dec. 28, 1836; descendant of William Peck who settled in New Haven Colony, 1637. Attended Port Chester Public Schools, 1870-77; Starr's Institute, Port Chester, 1877-79; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1883. Took Bar examination Poughkeepsie, 1884; admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, May 16, 1884; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y.; Circuit Court Kentucky, 1911. With Clapp & Ropes, Port Chester, 1880-83; J. H. Clapp 1880-81; copartner Jarvis W. Mason (Peck & Mason), Port Chester, 1887-89; copartner Arthur R. Wilcox (Peck & Wilcox), Port Chester and N. Y. City, Jan. 1, 1901-May 1, 1908; copartner Frederick G. Schmidt (Peck & Schmidt), Port Chester, 1912-14; copartner Frederick G. Schmidt and Roy L. Burns (Peck, Schmidt & Burns), Port Chester, since August 1914. Married, N. Y. City, Apr. 11, 1900, Agnes Wolfe of Port Chester, daughter of John W. and Jane (Cheshire) Wolfe. No children. Village Clerk Port Chester, 1893-1903; corporation counsel Port

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Chester village 1905-08; president Westchester County Bar Association, 1912-14; director Lawyers Westchester Title & Mortgage Co.; incorporator and director since 1901 Mutual Trust Company Westchester County; chairman trustees Supreme Court Library, White Plains, since 1914; chairman board fire commissioners Mahopac Fire Dept. Member N. Y. State Bar Assn., Westchester County Bar Assn., Masonic order, Sons of Veterans, Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Co. (honorary), and Union League, N. Y. Athletic, Apawamis, and Mahopac Country Clubs. Republican. Congregationalist. Resident town of Rye 1863-1910. Offices 14 S. Main St., Port Chester, and 45 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

John Purdon

Born Hong Kong, China, Aug. 16, 1862, son of James Purdon, Philadelphia, and Lydia (Nye) Purdon, Acushnet, Mass.; grandson of John Purdon, Philadelphia, compiler of *Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania*. Attended John MacMullen's School, N. Y. City; Columbia University; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1883. Took Bar examination N. Y. City, 1884; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1884. Married, first, Frances Nelson Bogert O'Brien (widow), of Providence, R. I., who died May 23, 1904. Adopted her daughter, Frances Hope O'Brien, now wife of Sheldon Leavitt, Jr., Augusta, Ga. Married, secondly, Marcia Latham Richardson, of Lexington, Ky. One child, John, Jr., born Jan. 6, 1908. Former vestryman St. Mark's Church, N. Y. City. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., Columbia University Club. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye 1898-99. Office 15 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence Palisade, N. J.

George Henry Barnes

Born Brooklyn, N. Y., June 4, 1861, son of Charles C. Barnes, born N. Y. City, 1824, died 1903, and Juliet Jane (Armour) Barnes, born N. Y. City, 1828. Attended Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1883; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1885. Took Bar examination and admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, 1885. Married, N. Y. City, 1889, Mary E. Brosnan of N. Y. City, daughter of Timothy L. and Mary (Wells) Brosnan. One child, Mary Wells, born Dec. 25, 1901. Member Columbia University, Bankers, Apawamis, Blind Brook, and American Yacht Clubs. Protestant. Resident town of Rye since 1905. Office 120 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence Library Lane, Rye.

Justus Albert Boies Cowles

Born N. Y. City, Feb. 17, 1862, son of Edward Pitkins Cowles, former Justice N. Y. Supreme Court, and Sarah Ely (Boies) Cowles; descendant of John Cowles who emigrated from England in 1635, and settled at Farmington, Conn.; descendant on maternal side of Ely family, early settlers at Long Meadow, Mass., and Boies family which was established in Blanford, Mass., in first half 17th century. Graduated Park Institute, Rye, 1879; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1883; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1885. Took Bar examination, Poughkeepsie, June, 1885; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1885, U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1885. Began practice 1885, Port Chester, N. Y., continued to 1887; member firm E. B. & C. P. Cowles, 33 Wall St., N. Y. City, 1887-1911, and then retired, entering paper manufacturing business, being elected president W. H. Parsons & Co. Pres. Rye Village 1907-08-09. Member Union League, Columbia University, Psi Upsilon, Apawamis, American Yacht, Laurentian (Montreal), and Cumberland (Portland, Me.), Clubs, Columbia Alumni Assn. Pres. and director W. H. Parsons & Co., pres. and director Pejepscot Paper

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Co., pres. and director Sajadahoc Towing Co.
Unmarried. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident
town of Rye since May 1870. Office 111 Broadway,
N. Y. City; residence Milton Rd., Rye.

William Samuel Johnson

Born Ellicottville, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1859, son of Samuel William and Frances Ann (Sanderson) Johnson. Graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B. *cum laude*, 1884. Admitted N. Y. Bar, 1885; clerk U. S. Attorney's office, 1886-87; practiced Westchester County and N. Y. City, 1887-1905. Married, June 19, 1894, Carrie R. Gately Beers, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., daughter of D. C. and Olive F. Gately. Author of *Glamourie*, 1911; *Nothing Else Matters*, 1913; *Prayer for Peace, and Other Poems*, 1915; *The Eagle* and *Buttadeus*. Member Association Bar City N. Y., Westchester County Bar Association, and Cercle Philidor (Paris), and American Yacht, Orienta Yacht, Manhattan Chess, and City Clubs. Resided at Paris, France, 1905-10. Resident town of Rye since 1869. Residence 205 E. Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Francis Effingham Laimbeer

Graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1883; A.M. 1884; graduated Columbia University Law School, L.B., 1885. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, May, 1885. Member Assembly, 1896-98. Former resident town of Rye. Office Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. City.

Stuart William Cowan

Born N. Y. City, Mar. 24, 1860, son of William and Jane (English) Cowan, Scotch-Irish descent. Attended Parker Academy, Woodbury, Conn.; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1885. Took Bar examination, Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 1, 1885; admitted Conn. Bar, Litchfield, Dec. 5, 1885; N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1886. Practiced N. Y. City and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1886-1903. Married, Waverly, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1887, Anna E. DuBois, of Waverly, daughter of Joseph and Euphemia (Gray) DuBois. Children: Euphemia Gray, born Mar. 31, 1890; Stuart DuBois, born Dec. 12, 1892; Arthur Joseph, born June 2, 1900. School Commissioner Mt. Vernon four years. Member Litchfield Bar Association. Democrat. Protestant. Resident town of Rye summers 1904-5-6. Office Greenwood Union Cemetery, Rye; residence Harrison Av., Harrison, N. Y.

Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright

Born N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1864, son of John Howard and Margaret Livingston (Stuyvesant) Wainwright. Attended private schools, N. Y. City and abroad; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1884; Ph.B. (School Political Science), 1884; A.M., *causa honoris*, 1908; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1886. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1886; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1886; U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1886. Studied in office Dorsheimer, Bacon & Steele and U. S. Dist. Atty.; with Strong & Cadwalader, 1892-1900; member Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers, N. Y. City, since 1913. Married, N. Y. City, Nov. 23, 1892, Laura Wallace Buchanan, of Baltimore, Md., daughter of James Buchanan, of Maryland Bar, and Rosa (Parran) Buchanan. One child, Laura Fonrose, born Dec. 28, 1893. Assemblyman 2nd Dist. Westchester County, 1902-08; State Senator 24th Dist., Westchester County, 1909-12; Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, N. Y., 1914-15; former chairman Assembly Education & Railroad Committees; former member Assembly & Senate Judiciary Committees; chairman Wainwright Commission 1909-10, on whose recommendation

The Bar of Rye Township

first Workmen's Compensation Law was adopted in N. Y. State; sponsored legislation creating Rye Town Park and making Boston Post Road a State highway; Second Lieut. 12th Regt., N. G. N. Y., 1889-91; Regtl. Adj. and Capt. 1891-1900; Lieut. Col. 1903-06; Capt. 12th Regt. N. Y. Vols. in war with Spain, 1898; served on Mexican border as personal representative of Governor N. Y. State, 1916; Lieut. Col. Inspector Genl. Dept., S. N. Y., 1916-17; appointed Division Inspector, Div. N. Y. N. G., 1917; called and drafted in U. S. service in war with Germany, 1917, serving as Lieut. Col. Gen. Insp., 27th Division, U. S. Army. Director, since 1901, and former President Rye National Bank; director Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County (Port Chester) and Westchester Trust Co. (Yonkers); director, one of organizers and former President Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. (White Plains). Member and vestryman Christ's Church, Rye. Member Westchester County Bar Association, and Pres. thereof 1904-05, Assn. Bar City N. Y., Delta Psi Fraternity, Masonic and Elks Orders, and Union, University, City, Republican, Apawamis, American Yacht, Manursing Island, and Green Meadow Clubs. Resident town of Rye since childhood. Republican. Episcopalian. Office 59 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence Forest Av., Rye.

David Boies Porter

Born Northampton, Mass., Oct. 4, 1860, son of William Augustus Porter, born Catskill, N. Y., and Abigail Louise (Boies) Porter, born Blanford, Conn. Graduated Columbia University, Ph.B., 1883. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1886. Resident town of Rye 1872-85. Residence 3740 East John St., Seattle, Wash.

George Gardiner Fry

Graduated Columbia University Law School, 1885. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, May, 1886. Then and since resident town of Rye. Corporation counsel Mamaroneck village, 1898-1900. Office 25 Broad St., N. Y. City; residence 14 Sophia St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Henry William Simpson

Graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1885; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, June, 1887. Resident town of Rye past several months. Office 160 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence 321 S. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Joseph Midaugh Main

Graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1887; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Dec., 1888. Removed to Port Chester, N. Y., and erected house on corner of Westchester Avenue and Prospect Street, which he occupied several years. Removed to N. Y. City about 1907. Retired from practice. Former vestryman St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. Married. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye about ten years. Residence 390 West End Av., N. Y. City.

Schuyler Casemate Carlton

Graduated Yale University, A.B., 1887; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1890. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct., 1889. Former resident town of Rye. Office 233 B'way, N. Y. City; residence 126 E. 19th St., N. Y. City.

Samuel Cochran Herriman

Born Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 29, 1854, son of John and Susan C. (Johnstone) Herriman. Attended school N. Y. City until 1883; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1887; attended Columbia University Law School, 1889. Took Bar examination, Poughkeepsie, 1889; admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, 1889; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y. Office with Worcester, Williams & Saxe, N. Y. City, since 1903. Married, Rye, May 23, 1901, Alice Madeleine Ward (died Apr. 3, 1918) of Rye, daughter of Dr. James H. and Mary Louise (Burton) Ward. No children. Member Bar Association City N. Y., and University, Columbia University, and Apawamis Clubs. Independent Democrat. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1911. Office 30 Broad St., N. Y. City; residence Apawamis Av., Rye.

George Atwood Slater

Born Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 2, 1867, son of Atwood Slater, born Port Chester, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1842, died Greenwich, Oct. 28, 1905, and Julia (Scott) Slater, born Greenwich, Oct. 17, 1843, died Greenwich, Feb. 23, 1904. Descendant of Thomas Stedwell, who emigrated from Sussex, England, 1642, and settled at Hastings, now Manursing Island, Rye, and of Abraham Slater, known as Slawter and Slaughter, who was in Rye town prior to 1730. Attended Greenwich Public School and Greenwich Academy; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1890. Took Bar examination N. Y. City, 1889; admitted N. Y. Bar, 1889; Conn. Bar, Bridgeport, 1888. Studied in office Col. H. W. R. Hoyt, Greenwich, 1883-88; with Carter & Ledyard, 1888-90. Office N. Y. City since 1891, Port Chester since 1900. Married, Port Chester, June 2, 1891, Eva Elizabeth Sours, of Port Chester, daughter of Charles H. and Camille (Lyon) Sours. No children. Counsel town of Rye, 1900-06; trustee Port Chester village, 1902-08; member Assembly, 1912; State Senator 24th dist. (includes all Westchester County),

The Bar of Rye Township

1915-18. Formed Committee of One Hundred, Port Chester, which secured modern highways for that village; charter member first Board of Trade, Port Chester; advocated and secured establishment Rye Town Park, 1907, preparing and securing passage park bill and obtaining unprecedented land grant for park; Kensico Dam Commissioner; defeated grant designed to take part Port Chester harbor, and convinced land office commissioners that royal patent vested Rye township with lands under water; supported Suffrage amendment, 1912; conceived and had passed first military training bill in U. S., 1916; advocated and secured Normal School, Westchester County, 1917; advocated bills changing and reducing tax exemption, 1917; one of half-dozen leaders in 1917 and 1918 Senates; member Senate Finance, Cities, Insurance, Internal Affairs, Codes, Reapportionment, Special Election Law, and War Committees, 1917-18; chairman Joint Legislative Committee to consider Mohansic Hospital land question; chairman local War Committee on Food Supply; creator Westchester Co. War Committee Public Safety, 1917; member Port Chester "4 Minute Men"; member Natl. Military Universal Training League; appointed to represent Regents N. Y. State University and State Education Dept. at session Natl. Security League, Chicago, 1918; prominently mentioned in press of State as Republican Candidate for Governor, 1918. Director Abendroth Bros., Port Chester and N. Y. City. Member Westchester County Bar Assn., Republican Club, Masonic and Elks Orders. Re-

The Bar of Rye Township

publican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1891. Offices 176 Broadway, N. Y. City, and 103 Westchester Av., Port Chester; residence 316 Westchester Av., Port Chester.

Arthur Outram Sherman

Born Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 20, 1864, 7th son of Edward Standish and Catherine Augusta (Townsend) Sherman; grandson of Roger Sherman, 2nd; great-grandson of Roger Sherman, prominent in Revolutionary times; mother the daughter of Dr. Solomon Davis Townsend, of Boston, noted physician referred to by Dr. Holmes in *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*. Attended Park Institute, Rye, 1874-83; in business N. Y. City 1883-84; went West 1884; rowed down Mississippi River 729 miles from St. Paul to St. Louis, alone in a small boat, 1885; began study of law while working in lumber camp Northern Michigan; in law office, Grand Rapids, Mich., three years; returned to N. Y.; entered Columbia Law School, in last class taught by late Prof. Dwight. Took Bar examination, Poughkeepsie, 1891; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, May 14, 1891. Studied in office Henry D. Hotchkiss, now Supreme Court Justice. Office 40 Wall St., N. Y. City, since 1896. Married, Apr. 10, 1894, Janet Morrison Sheldon (died Mar. 12, 1913), of N. Y. City, daughter of Isaac Esleeck Sheldon, publisher, and Cora Elizabeth (Smith) Sheldon, daughter late E. Darwin Smith, Supreme Court Justice and Court

The Bar of Rye Township

of Appeals Judge. Children: Outram Willett, born 1895, Esleeck Sheldon, born 1897, Audrey Townsend. Counsel Rye village during incorporation and 1904-07, serving without compensation. Nominated for Assembly; nominated supervisor 1915. Delegate National Convention, Baltimore, which first nominated President Wilson; delegate State Democratic Convention; Pres. Bd. Managers Mohansic State Hospital for Insane. Interested in historical research; has made addresses and published pamphlets on subjects relating to Rye, Westchester County, and U. S. Constitution. January 13, 1909, presented by governing board of Rye, England, with engrossed resolutions, expressing thanks for his efforts in encouraging friendly relations between that community and local community, as result of writings on historical relations between the two. While in West engaged in literary work and wrote poem of welcome to the Army of the Cumberland, which held reunion in Grand Rapids, and commended on the occasion by Gen. Philip Sheridan. Author of *Westchester County and the Town of Rye*, 1909, and other works. Member and sec. Democratic Club Westchester County, and one of organizers thereof. Member Westchester County Bar Assn., Assn. Bar City N. Y., Westchester County Historical Soc., N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Soc., and Apawamis, American Yacht, and Nat. Democratic Clubs. Widower. Democrat. Resident town of Rye since 1874. Office 40 Wall St., N. Y. City; residences Eastcliff, Rye, and N. Y. City.

William Rand

Born Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1866, son of William H. and Harriet Husted (Robinson) Rand. Attended private schools Switzerland and Germany; graduated Phillips Exeter Academy, 1884; Harvard University, A.B., 1888; Harvard Law School, LL.B., A.M., 1891. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1892; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Oct. 1892; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1893. Practiced law N. Y. City since 1892; member Rand, Moffat & Webb, 1906-10; Jerome, Rand & Kresel, since 1910. Married, June 15, 1892, Rosalie Crocket, daughter of Charles B. and Katharine Crocket, of Medford, Mass. Children: William, Jr., born 1895, Robert Crocket, born 1898. Overseer Harvard College 1908-13. Asst. corporation counsel N. Y. City, 1894-96; asst. dist. atty. N. Y. County, 1902-06. Commissioned Major, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., Dec., 1917. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., N. Y. Co. Lawyers Assn., Soc. Med. Jurisprudence, Sons Revolution, and Harvard, Century, University, Downtown, Apawamis, and American Yacht Clubs. Democrat. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1902. Office 37 Wall St., N. Y. City; residences 116 E. 58th St., N. Y. City, and Rye, N. Y.

William Cowper Prime

Born Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1870, son of Ralph Earl and Annie Richards-Walcott Prime. Ancestry American, without exception, since 1637. Forebears emigrated from Flanders to England, thence to America. Graduated Princeton University, A.B., 1890; A.M., 1892. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Feb., 1893. With Alexander & Green, N. Y. City, 1893-1912; member R. E. & A. J. Prime, Yonkers, since 1912. Married, Sept. 6, 1900, Charlotte Lovell. Three children. Resident town of Rye about seven years. Office 27 Warburton Av., Yonkers; residence Yonkers.

James Shea

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1869, son of James Shea, born New York City, 1830, died Port Chester, and Emma Shea, born Boston, Mass., Mar. 18, 1845. Attended Public School, Port Chester; St. Francis Xavier College; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1903. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, Mar., 1893; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, April, 1893, U. S. Dist. Court. S. & E. D. N. Y. Member Bowman & Shea. Married, N. Y. City, April, 1901, Caroline M. Hendricksen, of N. Y. City. Children: Marian A., born Jan. 23, 1902, died May 13, 1913; Philip James, born April 22, 1909. Republican. Resident town of Rye 1869-85. Office 416 Broadway, N. Y. City; Residence N. Y. City.

DeWitt Harris Lyon

Born Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 16, 1870, son of George W. Lyon, born Stamford, Conn., and Annie M. (Harris) Lyon, born Greenwich, died Greenwich, 1917; descendant of Thomas Lyon, who settled at Fairfield, Conn., 1654. Attended Public Schools, Greenwich, and Greenwich Academy. Took Bar examination, Poughkeepsie, May 11, 1893; admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, May 11, 1893; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., Mar. 31, 1896; U. S. Circuit Court, S. D. N. Y., July 11, 1902; U. S. Supreme Court, Apr. 7, 1913. With J. S. & F. H. Bosworth, 1887-88, Cary & Whitridge, 1888-97. Own office Port Chester, N. Y., since 1897. Married, N. Y. City, Nov. 15, 1904, Elsie M. Flint, of Port Chester, daughter of Wilford E. and Minnie I. (Sniffen) Flint. No children. Member Board of Education, Dist. No. 4, town of Rye, since 1912; treas. Westchester County Bar Assn., since 1916; director First Natl. Bk., Port Chester, since May, 1917; trustee P. C. Savings Bank since Dec., 1916; town counsel town of Rye 1900-02; corporation counsel Port Chester village 1913-14 and 1915-16; trustee Library and Reading Room, Port Chester. Member N. Y. State Bar Assn., Westchester County Bar Assn., Masonic and

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Elks Orders, and White Plains Club. Democrat.
Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1897.
Office 124 N. Main St., Port Chester; residence 19
Elizabeth St., Port Chester.

Spencer Percival Mead

Born Greenwich, Conn., Mar. 23, 1863, son of Isaac H. and Mary E. (Mead) Mead. Removed to Port Chester N. Y. fall 1891. Began study of law in office Blair & Keeler, N. Y. City, 1890; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL. B., with honor, 1893; admitted N. Y. Bar, Poughkeepsie, June, 1893. Removed to N. Y. City fall 1895. Examiner, law dept., Lawyers Title & Trust Co. Member committee management West Side branch Y. M. C. A., Sons of Revolution, Soc. Colonial Wars, New England Soc. 32nd degree Mason. Author *History and Genealogy of the Mead Family*, 1901, and *Ye Historie of Greenwich, Conn.*, 1911. Unmarried. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye 1891-95. Office 160 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence 318 W. 45th St., N. Y. City.

Herbert Parsons

Born N. Y. City, Oct. 28, 1869, son of John Edward and Mary D. (McIlvaine) Parsons. Attended Everson School, N. Y. City; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; graduated Yale University, A.B., 1890; attended University of Berlin, Germany, 1890-91; Harvard University Law School, 1891-93; Metropolitan Law School, 1893-94. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1894; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, July, 1894; U. S. Supreme Court, 1905. Member Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, 1895-1902; Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, since 1902. Married, Sept. 1, 1900, Elsie Worthington Clews, of N. Y. City, daughter of Henry and Lucy (Worthington) Clews. Children: Elsie, born Aug. 6, 1901; John E., 2nd, born Aug. 14, 1903, Herbert, Jr., born Oct. 20, 1909, McIlvaine, born Aug. 31, 1911. Alderman N. Y. City, 1900-03; member 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from 13th N. Y. Dist.; member Natl. Conservation Commission; Republican leader 25th Assembly Dist., 1903-05; President Republican County Committee, N. Y. County, 1905-09; delegate Republican Natl. conventions 1908, 1912, 1916; member Republican Natl. Committee from N. Y. 1916; member of its Executive Committee and of Natl. Campaign Com-

The Bar of Rye Township

mittee 1916; private and corporal 7th Regt. N. G. N. Y., 1895-98; Judge Advocate, 1st Brigade, 1898-99; commissioned major, 1917, now in Signal Corps Reserve, A. E. F., France; president Greenwich House Settlement, 1914-16; pres. Memorial Hospital for Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, 1915-17; pres. bd. trustees Canton Christian College, China, 1916; member bd. trustees Manhattan Eye, Ear, & Throat Hospital and Brick Presbyterian Church; vestryman Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass.; member Assn. Bar City N. Y., N. Y. State Bar Association, and Republican, Metropolitan, University, Union League, City, Apawamis, American Yacht, Lenox (Mass.), and Metropolitan (Washington, D. C.) Clubs. Republican. Presbyterian. Residence in town of Rye since 1915. Office 52 William St., N. Y. City; residence 7 E. 76th St., N. Y. City.

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Burton Charles Meighan

Born Mamaroneck, N. Y., Mar. 25, 1871, son of Thomas J. Meighan, born N. Y. City, September 22, 1842, and Phebe S. (Bryan) Meighan, born Shekomeko, N. Y., February 5, 1847. Graduated College City N. Y., Salutatory, 2nd honor man, B.S., 1890; graduated N. Y. University Law School, prize man, LL.B., 1894. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1894; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Nov. 16, 1894; U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1902. Studied in office Sampter & Fleischman, N. Y. City; copartner Henry Necarsulmer (Meighan & Necarsulmer), Mamaroneck and N. Y. City, since 1894. Married, Sept. 21, 1899, Effie I. Hunter, of Mamaroneck, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Herdt) Hunter. Children: Burton C., Jr., born 1900, Howard S., born 1906, T. Jefferson, born 1908, Hunter, born 1914. Trustee Mamaroneck village about 1901-04; corporation counsel Mamaroneck village about 1905-11; trustee and counsel Union Savings Bk. Westchester Co.; counsel First Nat. Bk., Mamaroneck; counsel and director Larchmont Nat. Bk.; counsel Mamaroneck Co-op. Svgs. & Loan Assn.; director and member exec. com. Lawyers Westchester Mtge. & Title Co.; director

The Bar of Rye Township

and treas. Halcyon Park Co.; pres. and director Siwanoy Realty Associates; pres. and director Meighan Land Co.; pres. Broad Avenue Realty Co.; chairman commission to condemn lands Kensico Reservoir; member character committee 2nd dept. 1916. Member N. Y. State Bar Assn., Westchester County Bar Assn., Assn. Bar City N. Y., Masonic Fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa Soc., and Larchmont Yacht, Orienta Yacht, White Plains, and Republican Clubs. Republican. Methodist. Resident town of Rye about 1899-1903. Offices Mamaroneck, and 120 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence 92 Prospect Av., Mamaroneck.

James Keith Symmers

Born Columbia, S. C., Apr. 23, 1868, son of George Symmers, born Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1832, died Columbia, S. C., 1882, and Jessie Bell (St. Clair-McKay) Symmers, born North Berwick, Scotland, 1845, died Bronxville, N. Y., 1915. Attended private schools until 1884; graduated University South Carolina (A.B., LL.B.), 1888. Admitted South Carolina Bar 1889; New York Bar, N. Y. City, 1894; U. S. Supreme Court; Circuit Courts Appeals 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th Circuits. With Carpenter & Mosher, 1892-94; Carpenter & Park, 1894-97; member Carpenter, Park & Symmers, N. Y. City, 1897-1909; Wallace, Butler & Brown, N. Y. City, 1909-13; Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers, N. Y. City, since 1913. Married, University of Virginia, Sept. 7, 1905, Agnes Louise Shuey, of Virginia, daughter of Theodore F. and Martha Summerfield (Mayes) Shuey. Children: James Keith, Jr., Isabella Winston, William Garth. Counsel U. S. Bureau War Risk Insurance, London Salvage Assn., and other shipping and marine insurance interests here and abroad. Member American Bar Assn., N. Y. State Bar Assn., Assn. Bar City N. Y., International Law Assn., Maritime Law Assn. U. S., Sigma Alpha

The Bar of Rye Township

Epsilon Fraternity, and South Carolina, University Athletic, Marine Insurance, Apawamis, and American Yacht Clubs. Independent Democrat. Protestant. Resident town of Rye since April, 1917. Office 59 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence Milton Point, Rye.

T. Ludlow Chrystie

Born N. Y. City, Feb. 25, 1872, son of Dr. Thomas M. L. and Julia (Ross) Chrystie; great-great-grandson Major James Chrystie, Scotchman, who came to America 1775 and served in Revolutionary Army 1776-83. Attended Fifth Avenue School, 1880-88; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1892; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1893. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1894; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1894. Clerkship Cary & Whitridge, 1893-95; own office since December, 1895. Married, September 29, 1896, Sallie Hooper Morrow, of Nashville, Tenn., daughter of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Luttrell) Morrow. Children: Elizabeth Ludlow, born Jan. 6, 1898; Thomas Witter, born August 23, 1902; Frances Nicholson, born Dec. 7, 1904. Author of *Chrystie on Inheritance Taxation*. Former Transfer Tax Appraiser, N. Y. County; former Asst. Atty. for N. Y. State Comptroller; Sec'y Committee on Police Problem, N. Y. City, 1905-06. Member Amer. Bar Assn., N. Y. State Bar Assn., Assn. Bar City N. Y., N. Y. County Lawyers' Assn., Soc. Cincinnati, Soc. Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas Soc., Kane Lodge Masons; Phi Gamma Delta, University, Downtown, Columbia University,

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Apawamis, Adirondack League, and Manursing Island Clubs. Democrat. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since October, 1911. Office 19 Cedar St., N. Y. City; residence Manursing Way, Rye.

Harmon Sheldon Graves

Born Cambridge, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1872, son of Gemont and Maria M. (Moulton) Graves; descendant Thomas Graves, of England, who came to America 1600; descendant on maternal side Cotton and Pennock families, of Mass., and Chase and Moulton families, of Ohio and Vermont. Chief Justice Chase second uncle. Graduated Trinity College, A.B., 1892, A.M., 1895; graduated Yale University Law School, LL.B., 1894. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1895; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1895; U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y., U. S. Supreme Court. With Coudert Brothers, 1895-1900; member Lester & Graves, 1900-1905; Lester, Graves & Miles, 1905-1908; Graves & Miles, 1908-1915; Graves, Miles & Yawger, since 1915. Married, June 7, 1898, Elizabeth K. Hart, of Hartford, Conn., daughter of Artemus E. and Katharine (Litchfield) Hart. Children: Harmon Sheldon, Jr., born Mar. 25, 1899, John Hart, born Jan. 9, 1905. Corporation Counsel Rye Village, 1908-09; Pres. Apawamis Club since 1914; vestryman Christ's Church, Rye, since 1909. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., Westchester County Bar Assn., and University, Yale, Downtown, Apawamis,

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American Yacht, Manursing Island, and Graduates
(New Haven) Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian.
Resident town of Rye since summer 1907. Office
111 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence Locust Av.,
Rye.

Howard E. White

Son of Rev. Erskine N. White, former pastor Rye Presbyterian Church. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, June, 1897. Former trustee Rye village. Member and secretary Apawamis Club. Widower. Resident town of Rye since childhood. Office 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City; residence Boston Rd., Rye, N. Y.

Louis Taylor

Born Titusville, Penn., Jan. 5, 1873, son of Daniel Banks and Mary Irene (Baxter) Taylor. Graduated Middlebury College, A.B., 1893; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1896. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1897; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, June, 1897. Office Mamaroneck since 1897. Married, Mamaroneck, June 26, 1908, Mary Regina Donnelly, of Mamaroneck, daughter of John D. and Elizabeth Donnelly. One child, Robert Leslie, born Aug. 20, 1916. Justice Peace Town of Rye since 1914. Member Delta Kappa Epsilon Club. Republican. Resident town of Rye since 1889. Office 33 E. Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.; residence 10 Henry Av., Mamaroneck.

William Van Rensselaer Erving

Born N. Y. City, Nov. 15, 1871, son of John and Cornelia (Van Rensselaer) Erving. Paternal descendant of John Langdon, Gov. New Hampshire, member Continental Congress, and of William Shirley, Colonial Governor of Mass. Bay Colony. Maternal grandfather William P. Van Rensselaer, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer (died 1839) last patroon and owner Rensselaerwyck Manor, comprising about 700,000 acres now included in Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia Counties. Maternal grandmother daughter of William Paterson, Gov. New Jersey, Justice U. S. Supreme Court. Related also to Bayard, Van Cortland, Livingston, and Rogers families of New York. Educated in private schools in New York. Studied law in offices Isaac Lawson, and Tracey, Cooper & Rathbone, Albany. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Albany, Mar. 1, 1898; U. S. Dist. Court, N. D. N. Y., Oct. 3, 1899. Office in Albany since 1899. Representative in Albany of Estate William P. Van Rensselaer. Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, Albany, several years. Commissioner Public Safety, Albany, about 4 years. Appointed Miscellaneous Reporter N. Y. State by Gov. Whitman, Jan. 16, 1917, took office Feb. 1, 1917.

The Bar of Rye Township

Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., and Racquet and Tennis, Republican (N. Y.), Fort Orange (Albany), Albany Country, Wolfert's Roost Country, and other clubs. Unmarried. Republican. Member Rye Presbyterian Church. Resident town of Rye from about 1876 until taking up legal residence in Albany 1895. Office 13 North Pearl St., Albany; residence 268 State St., Albany.

William Dick Sporborg

Born Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1873, son of Joseph and Clara (Dick) Sporborg. Attended Public School Albany; graduated Albany High School 1892; graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1895; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1898. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1898; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1898; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1899; U. S. Dist. Court, N. D. N. Y., 1916; U. S. Dist. Court, Maryland, 1917. With Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, 1898-1901; copartner Thomas F. J. Connolly (Sporborg & Connolly), Port Chester and N. Y. City, since Jan 1, 1916. Married, June 5, 1902, Constance Amberg, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Louis and Rose (Winkler) Amberg. Children: Elizabeth, born Apr. 4, 1904, William Dick, Jr., born June 11, 1909. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men." Politics independent. Jewish. Resident town of Rye since 1903. Offices 126 N. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y., and 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City; residence Hawthorne Av., Port Chester.

William S. Gordon

Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, November,
1898. Office 2 Rector St., N. Y. City; residence 31
Center St., Rye, N. Y.

James Allison Kelly

Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, March, 1899.
Former resident town of Rye. Office 60 Wall St.,
N. Y. City; residence 1070 Madison Ave., N. Y.
City.

Benjamin Irving Taylor

Born N. Y. City, Dec. 21, 1877, son of Maurice H. Taylor, born N. Y. City, 1855, and Ella M. (Archer) Taylor, born Harrison, N. Y., 1854. Paternal grandfather, William H. Taylor, direct descendant of George Washington and of Judge Jeffreys of England and of Argyle family of Scotland. Paternal grandmother, Mary (Haines) Taylor, direct descendant of Godfrey Haines, one of early settlers town of Rye, and of Alex. Hamilton and Hamilton family of Scotland. Maternal grandfather, Benj. Archer, direct descendant of Ponce de Archer, head archer and one of chief advisers of William the Conqueror; Benj. Archer also descendant of John Archer, former owner of Fordham Manor. Maternal grandmother, Phoebe (Hopkins) Archer, descendant of Stephen Hopkins the Signer. Attended Public Schools Rye and New Rochelle; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1899. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1899; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, June, 1899; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1905; U. S. Supreme Court, 1913. Studied in offices of F. W. Sherman, Port Chester, N. Y., 1899-1900, and E. A. Scott, N. Y. City, 1900-03; office Port Chester, 1903-12; copartner John L. Coward (Taylor & Coward), Port Ches-

The Bar of Rye Township

ter, since 1912. Married, Rye, Apr. 27, 1907, Harriet Tyler Bulkley, of Rye, daughter of Josiah W. and Margaret (Tyler) Bulkley. Children: Estelle B., born May 1, 1908; Dorothy F., born Mar. 27, 1910; Benj. Irving, Jr., born Nov. 11, 1911. Supervisor town of Harrison, 1905-12. Representative from 25th N. Y. Congressional Dist. to 63rd Congress. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men"; member N. Y. State Bar Assn., N. Y. State Exempt Firemen's Assn., Harrison Fire Patrol, Rye Fire Dept. (former member), Aranac Athletic Assn., Westchester County Democratic, and Rye Beach Clubs; member Port Chester Lodge Elks and Exalted Ruler thereof 1909-10; member Foresters of America and Chief Ranger thereof 1904-05, and Deputy Grand Chief Ranger thereof 1905-06; member Masonic, Royal Arcanum, and Moose Orders. Democrat. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye, 1892-1906. Office 24 S. Main St., Port Chester; residence Sunnyside Av., Harrison, N. Y.

William Aloysius Walsh

Born Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1871, son of Michael and Margaret (Farrell) Walsh. Educated private schools of Sisters of Charity and Christian Brothers, Yonkers; University Notre Dame, Indiana; Georgetown University, LL.B., 1897. Took Bar examination, Syracuse, 1899; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1899; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1906. With Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, N. Y. City, 1897-98; member Conklin & Walsh, Port Chester, N. Y., 1901; member Esser & Walsh, Mt. Vernon and Yonkers; member Walsh, Wallin, Beckwith & Edie, Yonkers, since 1907. Married, Yonkers, Feb. 12, 1907, Harriette A. Walsh, who died April 1, 1909. Married, Plattsburg, N. Y., July 23, 1913, Clara F., daughter of Samuel J. and Catherine Hingston. Children: William H., born May 10, 1914, Claire Hingston, born Mar. 5, 1917. Assistant corporation counsel, Mt. Vernon, 1898-1901; counsel late Sheriff Hartnett, Westchester County; City Judge, Yonkers, 1917; corporation counsel, Yonkers, 1918. Member American Bar Assn., N. Y. State Bar Assn., Westchester County Bar Assn., Yonkers Bar Assn., Yonkers Chamber of Commerce, City Club (Yonkers), Georgetown Alumni, Notre Dame Alumni, Medico-Legal Soc.

The Bar of Rye Township

(N. Y.), Notre Dame Monogram Club. Democrat.
Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye 1901.
Office 2 Hudson St., Yonkers; residence 51 Park Av.,
Yonkers.

Samuel Thorn, Jr.

Born Saugatuck, Conn., June 29, 1874, son of Samuel and Phebe (Van Schwonhoven) Thorne, grandson of Jonathan and Lydia Ann (Course) Thorne. Graduated Cutler School, N. Y. City, 1891; graduated Yale University, A.B., 1896; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1899. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1899; admitted N. Y. Bar, Jan., 1900, U. S. Circuit and U. S. Dist. Courts. Deputy Asst. Dist. Atty. N. Y. County, 1901-05; member Delafield, Howe, Thorne & Rogers, since Apr. 1, 1916. Married, June 16, 1903, Ethel M. Cheney, of Boston, Mass., daughter of Arthur and Emeline (Lewis) Cheney. Children: Samuel, 3rd, born May 28, 1904, Lewis, born Dec. 6, 1907, Ward, born Aug. 30, 1909, Emeline Lewis, born Mar. 11, 1913, Arthur, born Jan. 16, 1915, Peter Brinckerhoff, born Oct. 2, 1917. Director Silver Bay Assn., Leonia Englewood Estates, Parker Process Co.; member Board Managers Missionary Education Movement; Executive Committee Laymen's Missionary Movement; University, City, D. K. E., Yale, Republican, Apawamis, American Yacht, Manursing Island, Okeetee, Downtown and New York Farmers Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1906. Office 27 Cedar St., N. Y. City; residence 385 Post Road, Rye.

Albert William Putnam

Born Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. City, Sept. 22, 1877, son of Albert E. and Margaret E. (Morrison) Putnam, grandson of Albert Putnam and of James Mitchell Morrison. Attended Halsey School, N. Y. City; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1897; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1900. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1900; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1900; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. E. & N. Dists. N. Y., also N. J. With Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, 1900-02; Nadal & Carrere, 1902-03; Winthrop & Stimson, since 1903, and member thereof since 1906. Married, May 23, 1908, Grace Witherbee Tucker, daughter of Dr. Willis G. and May (Newman) Tucker, of Albany, N. Y. Children: Mary Elizabeth, born Mar. 5, 1909; Betty Waters, born May 28, 1911; Nancy Tucker, born Nov. 1, 1914. Nineteen years' service Troop B., Squadron A., N. Y. Cav., N. G.; three years as captain; six months' Mexican border service 1916, command of troop. In U. S. service since July 16, 1917, now in command Co. A., 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 53d Brig., 27th Div., U. S. A. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi (legal) Fraternities, and

The Bar of Rye Township

Squadron A., University, Apawamis, Underwriters, Adirondack League, Columbia University, Alpha Delta Phi, and Manursing Island Clubs. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye 1907 and 1909. Office 32 Liberty St., N. Y. City; residence Highland Rd., Harrison, N. Y.

Arthur Russell Wilcox

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1878, son of Josiah North Wilcox, born Riversville, Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 6, 1847, and Henrietta (Lyon) Wilcox, born Port Chester, Apr. 8, 1853. Descendant on paternal side of John Willcocks, a native of England, one of original proprietors of, and who settled in Hartford, about 1636. Descendant on maternal side of Thomas Lyon, of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Stamford about 1650. Paternal grandfather, Josiah Wilcox, born Middletown, Conn., May 9, 1804, died Riversville, Conn., June 13, 1883, who married, Aug. 24, 1828, Celestia (Wilcox) Wilcox, born Sept. 11, 1806, died Riversville, Mar. 28, 1873. Maternal grandfather, William Penn Lyon, born Port Chester, May 22, 1825, died Port Chester, Aug. 19, 1899, who married Phebe Elizabeth (Sherwood) Lyon, born Oct. 13, 1826, died Port Chester, Aug. 31, 1906. Attended Port Chester Public School until 1893; Hiram U. King's Private School, Stamford, Conn., 1894-97; N. Y. Preparatory School, 1898; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1900. Took Bar examination, Syracuse, Oct., 1900; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1900; U. S. Circuit Court, S. D. N. Y., Dec. 1, 1900; U. S. Dist.

The Bar of Rye Township

Court, S. D. N. Y., Feb. 3, 1910. Entered office Jerome A. Peck, Port Chester, and induced by him to take up profession of law, 1898; copartner Jerome A. Peck (Peck & Wilcox), Port Chester and N. Y. City, Jan. 1, 1901-May 1, 1908; own office 34 Adee St., Port Chester, since May 1, 1908. Justice Peace town of Rye, 1904-08; Police Justice Port Chester village 1908-10; counsel town of Rye 1911-13; trustee Port Chester village 1912-14; corporation counsel Port Chester village 1914-15, and 1916-18; counsel Rye Union Free School, Dist. No. 4, since 1916. Elected president Port Chester village, Apr. 23, 1918. President and director Abendroth Brothers, Port Chester and N. Y. City. Trustee Port Chester Savings Bank since June 1914. Chairman Port Chester "4 Minute Men" (first such organization in Westchester County). Compiler *The Bar of Rye Township*, 1918. Member N. Y. State Bar Assn., Westchester County Bar Assn., Elks Order, Soc. Med. Jurisprudence, and Republican, White Plains, and Port Chester Country Clubs. Unmarried. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 34 Adee St., Port Chester; residence 46 Leicester St., Port Chester.

Frank Lawrence

Son of Frank Richard and Eva Annette (Reed) Lawrence. Attended Harvard University, 1895-8; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1899. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Feb. 1901. Former resident town of Rye. Office 60 Bway., N. Y. City.

William Allen Davidson

Born Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1876, son of William Davidson, descendant Davidson clan, born Morebattle, Scotland, June 22, 1845, and Jennie (Feakins) Davidson, born Cherry Valley, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1846. Graduated Cooperstown High School, 1897; graduated Albany Law School, 1901. Took Bar examination, Albany, 1901; admitted N. Y. Bar, Albany, Mar. 5, 1901; U. S. Dist. Court, N. D. N. Y., 1902; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1914. Copartner Nathaniel P. Willis, then Surrogate of Otsego County (Willis & Davidson), Cooperstown, 1903-05. Own office Port Chester, N. Y., since 1905. Married, June 30, 1903, Mabel A. Sherwood, of Port Chester, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lockhart) Sherwood. One child, John W., born Mar. 1, 1905. Member Port Chester Lodge Elks and Exalted Ruler thereof, 1912-13. Clerk Board of Supervisors Otsego County, 1900; clerk and treasurer Cooperstown village, 1901-1902; Justice Peace, town of Rye, 1908-12; Corporation Counsel Port Chester village, 1911-13; County Attorney Westchester County since 1915; member District Board, S. D. N. Y., created under selective service law (draft act), since 1917. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye since December, 1904. Office 103 Westchester Av., Port Chester; residence 99 Glen Av., Port Chester.

Grenville Temple Emmet

Born New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1877, son of Richard Stockton and Catherine (Temple) Emmet, of New Rochelle. Attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1888-1894; graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1898; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1901. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, May, 1901; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, May 28, 1901; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1912. Began practice office Maurice Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y., 1901, continued to 1903. Member Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City, since 1912. Married, Sept. 18, 1905, Pauline A. Ferguson, of St. Paul, Minn., daughter of Paul D. and Annie (Borup) Ferguson. Children: Pauline Anne Temple, born Oct. 29, 1906, Grenville Temple, Jr., born Mar. 31, 1909. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., and Knickerbocker, Harvard, and University Clubs. Democrat. Episcopalian. Office 52 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence Katonah, N. Y.

William Baruch

Born Rye, N. Y., June 7, 1880, son of Bernhard and Ricka (Levison) Baruch. Attended Rye Public School, New Rochelle High School; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1901. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, June, 1901; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1901, U. S. Supreme Court and U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., Married, June 20, 1913, Hattie Kodziesen, of Brooklyn, daughter of Abraham and Augusta Kodziesen. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men." Member Elks and Masonic Orders, Sons of Veterans. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 20 S. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.; residence 1 Webster Pl., Port Chester.

Sidney L. Josephthal

Born N. Y. City, Dec. 27, 1878, son of Louis and Martha (Corn) Josephthal. Attended Columbia Grammar School, 1887-95; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1899; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1901. Took Bar examination and admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1901; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1904. With Parsons, Sheppard & Ogden, 1901-02; George D. Mumford, 1902-03; counsel Legal Aid Society, 1903-04. Married, Baltimore, Feb., 1911, Marie Louise, daughter of Caleb D. and Lucy (Boisliniere) Cherbounier, of Baltimore, Md. Children: Sidney Dorsey, born Jan., 1913, Martha Louise, born Aug., 1915. Member American Bar Assn., United Hunt and Racing Assn., Civil Service Reform Assn., N. Y. Press, Fauquier, Warrenton Country, Warrenton Hunt, Chester Valley Hunt, Bryn Mawr Polo, and Richmond Country Hunt Clubs. Democrat. Hebrew. Resident town of Rye 1911-13. Residence, 49 W. 72nd St., N. Y. City.

Charles Minot Sheafe, Jr.

Born Holden, Mo., Aug. 14, 1874, son of Charles M. Sheafe, born New Hampshire, 1843, and Anna (Jones) Sheafe, born Iowa, 1847. Attended Seattle High School; University of Washington, Seattle, 1892-93; Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 1893-94; graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1898; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1901. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1902; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Feb., 1902; U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1905. In legal dept. (N. Y. State), N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., since 1905. Married, June 18, 1907, Mary S. Hoague, of Boston, daughter of Isaac Theodore and Carolyn (Daniell) Hoague. Children: Anna Carolyn, born Oct. 13, 1908; Charles M., 3rd, born Nov. 12, 1910; Theodore, born June 17, 1914; Mary Amelia, born June 5, 1916. Chairman Rye Y. M. C. A. Board. On Harvard 'Varsity Crew 1889-1900. Chairman Local Board No. 6, created under selective service law (draft act), since 1917. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men." Member Assn. Bar City N. Y., Republic Lodge Masons, Sons American Revolution, and Harvard, Apawamis, and

The Bar of Rye Township

Manursing Island Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1910. Office Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. City; residence 51 Milton Rd., Rye.

Dunlevy Milbank

Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, June, 1902.
Resident town of Rye past several years. Office
40 Wall St., N. Y. City; residences 27 E. 39th St.,
N. Y. City, and Ridge St., Rye, N. Y.

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Eugene Lee Flandreau

Born N. Y. City, Oct. 24, 1868, son of Theodore and Marietta (Onderdonk) Flandreau. Attended N. Y. Public Schools; graduated Cooper Union, B.S., 1896; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1900. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1902; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1902. Clerkship with Wm. R. Hill, N. Y. City. Discontinued practice 1904, since in business. Married, Port Chester, N. Y., June 11, 1896, Sadie Smith, of Port Chester, since deceased. No children. Corporal Company B, 71st Regt. N. G. N. Y., 7½ years. Democrat. Methodist. Resident town of Rye since 1896, excepting two years. Residence 485 Westchester Av., Port Chester.

Charles Basil Brophy

Born Ottawa, Can., Dec. 15, 1876, son of John Purcell, born Castle Comer, Kilkenny, Ireland, and Mary Therese (Kelly) Brophy, of Ottawa. Attended private schools; Ottawa College, 1890-93; in Canadian Civil Service until 1897; moved to Buffalo 1897. Took Bar examination Rochester, Jan. 1903; admitted N. Y. Bar, Rochester, Mar. 1903; U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1905; U. S. Supreme Court, 1913. With Rogers, Locke & Milburn, Buffalo, 1898-1903; Howard Taylor, N. Y. City, 1903-11; copartner Taylor, Jackson & Brophy, 1911-16; copartner Taylor, Jackson, Brophy & Nash, since May 1, 1916. Married, Sept. 2, 1905, Margaret Alida Bingay, of Yarmouth, N. S., daughter of George Bingay, K. C., and Susan C. (Stryker) Bingay. Children: Geraldine Frances, born June 17, 1909, Katherine Livingston, born Dec. 2, 1910, Margaret, born May 10, 1916. Member American Bar Assn., N. Y. State Bar Assn., Assn. Bar City N. Y., and Lawyers, Catholic, Democratic, American Yacht, Apawamis, and Green Meadow Country Clubs. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since 1914. Office 30 Pine St., N. Y. City; residence Mendota Av., Rye.

Arthur Michael Augustine Kane

Born Rye, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1880, son of John C. and Kate (Molloy) Kane. Attended Mamaroneck Schools; graduated Mamaroneck High School, 1897; graduated Fordham University, A.B., *cum laude*, 1901; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1903. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1903; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, May, 1903. Own office Mamaroneck, N. Y., since 1903. Married, Oct. 25, 1905, Gretta DuB. Valentine (died Apr. 26, 1913), of Newark, N. J., daughter of Theodore and Josephine (Du Bordeaux) Valentine. No children. Married, Dec. 20, 1917, Emma Jeannette Buckhout, of Mamaroneck, daughter of Craig E. and Emma (Waters) Buckhout. Justice Peace town Mamaroneck, 1908-12. Member American Bar Assn., Westchester County Bar Assn., Mamaroneck High School Alumni, Fordham Alumni. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye 1880-81. Offices 242 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, and 50 E. 42nd St., N. Y. City; residence Villa Av., Riverdale Park, Mamaroneck.

William Matheus Sullivan

Born N. Y. City, June 26, 1881, son of Daniel Matheus and Genevieve (Spillard) Sullivan. Descendant of Gen. John Sullivan of Revolutionary fame. Attended Polytechnic Preparatory School; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1902, LL.M., 1903. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1903; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1903, and federal courts. Formerly in office Willard A. Mitchell, N. Y. City. Director of several corporations. Past Master Baltic Lodge, 284 F. & A. M. Member Delta Chi Fraternity and University, Apawamis, and American Yacht Clubs. Unmarried. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1911. Office, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City; residence, The Maples, Milton Point, Rye.

Walter Andrew Ferris

Born Port Chester, N. Y., July 1, 1882, son of Andrew Ferris, born Sound Beach, Conn., 1833, died Port Chester, 1907, and Mary Elizabeth (Studwell) Ferris, born 1855. Attended Port Chester Public Schools, 1888-1898; St. John's Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y., 1898-1899; graduated Hudson River Military Academy, Nyack, N. Y., June, 1901; in law office Wilson Brown, Jr., White Plains, July 1901-Dec. 1905; attended N. Y. Law School Sept. 1902-June 1904. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1904; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, June 24, 1904. Office in Port Chester Dec. 1905-Jan. 1, 1914. Married, Port Chester, Oct. 11, 1906, Eva R. Parker, of Port Chester, daughter of Theodore C. and Sarah R. (Slater) Parker. One child, Theodore Parker, born Dec. 23, 1908. Justice Peace, town of Rye, 1908-12; Police Justice Port Chester village, 1912-14; Second Asst. Dist. Atty Westchester County since Jan. 1, 1914; President Port Chester village 1914-16. Former vestryman St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. Member Westchester County Bar Assn., Masonic order, and Transportation and White Plains Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office County Court House, White Plains; residence 402 Irving Av., Port Chester.

Williamson Pell

Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, June, 1904. Then and since resident town of Rye. Retired from practice. Vice-President U. S. Trust Co., N. Y. City. Office 45 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence Highland Rd., Rye.

Charles Francis Dalton

Born Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 13, 1877, son of Charles and Mary (Mahon) Dalton. Attended Waterbury High School, 1891-93; office assistant and afterward chief accountant and financial executive Curran Department Store, Waterbury, 1894-1901; graduated Yale University Law School, LL.B., 1903, completing course in two years. Took Bar examination, Hartford, Dec., 1902; admitted Conn. Bar by Superior Court, New Haven, Jan., 1903; N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1904; Tennessee Bar, Knoxville, Sept., 1901; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, Conn. 1911; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1907. Office Greenwich Conn., 1903; office Port Chester, since Oct. 1903; copartner Daniel E. Kelly (Dalton & Kelly), Port Chester, 1907-08. Married, Aug., 1908, Mary L., daughter of Allen B. and Emma P. (Sniffen) Finch. No children. President Yale Kent Club, 1902, and presented by class members with gavel; one of organizers Westchester County Yale Alumni Assn.; one of organizers and charter member and first non-commissioned officer Company L., 3rd Regt. Conn. N. G. (now 12th Co., Conn. Coast Artly.); vice-president Port Chester Rifle Club; former member San Salvadore Council No. 1,

The Bar of Rye Township

K. of C.; member Eagles, Elks, Royal Arcanum, and Foresters orders; exalted ruler P. C. Lodge Elks, 1908-09; past regent R. A.; deputy grand chief ranger F. of A; past sitting archon, I. O. H. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since 1903. Office 42 N. Main St., Port Chester; residence 67 Elmont Av., Port Chester.

Earle W. Webb

Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Nov., 1904.
Former resident town of Rye. Office 51 Chambers
St., N. Y. City.

Solomon Baruch

Born Rye, N. Y., June 25, 1882, son of Bernhard and Ricka (Levison) Baruch. Attended Rye Public Schools, Port Chester and New Rochelle High Schools; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., June, 1904. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, Oct., 1904; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, February, 1905. With M. Walzer, lawyer, Brooklyn, 1905-6; U. S. Title Guaranty Co.; copartner Edward Baruch (Baruch & Baruch), Brooklyn, since 1908. Member Brooklyn Federation Jewish Charities, Young Folks' League Congregation Shan Zedek, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, Order Heptisophs. Unmarried. Politics independent. Hebrew. Resident town of Rye 1882-1905. Office 699 Broadway, Brooklyn; residence 896 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Charles Edward Fleming

Born Rye, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1878, son of Charles Guelph Fleming, born Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 30, 1846, died Rye, Aug. 1, 1917, and Annie Rebecca (Orr) Fleming, born N. Y. City, 1853, died Rye, Sept. 17, 1897; grandson of Charles Edward Fleming, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy. Graduated Trinity School, N. Y. City, 1896; attended Columbia University, School Arts, 1896-97; graduated New York Law School, LL.B., June 15, 1905. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1905; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, July 27, 1905; Supreme Court, Washington State, Feb. 14, 1916. Married, Port Chester, N. Y., May 14, 1914, Cora M. Kirby, of Port Chester, daughter of Robert and Fannie I. (MacBride) Kirby. No children. Member executive committee Synod of Diocese of Calgary, Church of England, 1913-14, Phi Delta Theta (College) Fraternity, and Royal Arcanum and Odd Fellows Orders. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye from birth to May 31, 1911. Office Rosalia, Washington; residence Rosalia, Washington.

Charles Wesley Stevens

Born North Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1879, son of James F. Stevens, born Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24, 1851, and Elveretta (Conell) Stevens, born North Tarrytown, N. Y. Attended Port Chester Public School; graduated Port Chester High School, 1897; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1905. Took Bar examination, Brooklyn, 1905; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, July 27, 1905; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., 1916. Served in Spanish War 1898, with 14th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., accountant, 1898-1905; with Ernest Simons Mfg. Co., 1905; with Westchester & Bronx T. & M. G. Co., 1906-09. Married, Dec. 24, 1904, Lillian Bedell, of Larchmont, N. Y., daughter of Carman and Catharine Bedell. Member official board Summerfield M. E. Church, Port Chester; superintendent Sunday School since 1906. Town Clerk, Rye, 1909-13. Member Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, Newell Rising Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, Saunders Encampment, I. O. O. F. Republican. Methodist. Resident town of Rye since 1891. Office 111 Adele St., Port Chester, N. Y.; residence 256 King St., Port Chester.

Edward Baruch

Born Rye, N. Y., May 27, 1878, son of Bernhard and Ricka (Levison) Baruch. Attended Rye Public School; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1904. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Nov., 1905. Married, Sept. 8, 1912, Elsie Frank, of Brooklyn. One child, Bernhard W., born July 9, 1913. Democratic candidate Assembly 1912. Member Elks Order. Democrat. Resident town of Rye 1878-1905. Office 699 Broadway, Brooklyn; residence 988 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn.

Robert Foster Janes

Born Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1880, son of Benjamin F. and Anna Louise (Brown) Janes. Attended Boston and Cambridge Public Schools; Harvard University, A.B., 1902, LL.B. 1904. Admitted Mass. Bar 1904, N. Y. Bar 1905, U. S. Supreme Court 1910. Married, Oct. 17, 1908, Lucille Voorhis, daughter of Abraham Voorhis and Abbie Louise (Wolfe) Whiteman of town of Rye. Children: Louise Crosby, born Jan. 19, 1911; Barbara, born Jan. 20, 1916. Member Assn. Bar City N. Y. and Harvard Club. Republican. Resident town of Rye summers 1909-15. Office 15 Dey St., N. Y. City; residence 521 W. 112th St., N. Y. City.

Daniel Edmund Kelly

Born Rye, N. Y., June 13, 1883, son of John and Ellen (Jordan) Kelly. Attended Rye Public Schools; graduated College St. Francis Xavier, A.B., 1905; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1907. Taught in New York Public Schools 1905-07. Took Bar examination October, 1907; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1907. With L. H. Allen, N. Y. City, 1905-06; with Charles F. Dalton, Port Chester, 1907-09; own office Rye village, since 1910, being first lawyer with office therein. Married, Rye, Aug. 30, 1916, Mary E. Bourne, of Rye. One child, Gwendolyn Frances, born June 16, 1917. Secretary Westchester Co. Bar Assn., 1914-15. Corporation counsel Rye village, since 1910. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men"; member and past exalted ruler P. C. Lodge Elks; member Elks, Knights Columbus, and Foresters Orders, Rye Fire Dept., "Phil," St. Francis Xavier College, Delta Theta Phi. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office Guerin Building, Rye; residence 116 Railroad Av., Rye.

John Lockhart Coward

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1885, son of Robert Coward, born Stourpaine, Dorsetshire, England, Dec. 25, 1862, died Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1906, and Ida M. (Lockhart) Coward, born Greenwich, Conn., Jan. 18, 1861. Attended Port Chester Public Schools; graduated N. Y. Law School, 1907. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1907; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1908. Own office Port Chester, 1908-12; copartner Benjamin I. Taylor (Taylor & Coward), Port Chester, since 1912. Acting Police Justice, Port Chester, Jan., 1914-May 15, 1915. Police Justice, Port Chester, since May, 1917. Member P. C. Lodge Elks and exalted ruler thereof, 1915-16. Member Westchester County Bar Assn., Harry Howard Hook & Ladder Co. (Port Chester), White Plains, Port Chester Country, and Fairmount Tennis Clubs. Unmarried. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 24 S. Main St., Port Chester; residence 255 Willett Av., Port Chester.

Emory Roy Buckner

Graduated University Nebraska, A.B., 1904; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1907. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, May, 1908. Member Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, N. Y. City, since Feb. 15, 1917. Former resident town of Rye. Office 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Thomas C. Curtis, Jr.

Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, October, 1908.
Office 44 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence 65 Grand-
view Av., Rye, N. Y.

Roy Taylor

Born Ramapo, N. Y., Mch. 8, 1876, eldest seven children of Frederick J. Taylor, born Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2, 1852, died Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1912, and Alice (Murray) Taylor, born Southfield, N. Y., September 19, 1853. Paternal grandparents, Frederick W. Taylor, born Farneth, Eng., 1809, and Elizabeth Isherwood, born Middleton, Eng., 1812. Maternal grandparents, William Murray, born Callander, Scotland, 1810, and Mary A. Gannon, born Sloatsburg, N. Y., 1820. Attended public school, Ramapo, N. Y., 1883-88; graduated public school, Port Chester, 1892; in railroad business at Port Chester, Bridgeport, and N. Y. City, 1892-1902; attended N. Y. University Schools of Medicine and Law, 1902-08; LL.B., N. Y. University Law School, 1907. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1908; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct. 7, 1908. Studied in office C. P. Latting, N. Y. City, 1906-09; with Westchester & Bronx T. & M. G. Co., 1909-11; with Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 1911-14. Of counsel Equitable Life Assurance Society since 1914. Married, Dec. 17, 1903, Edna M. Sherwood, daughter of Gardiner W. and Harriett M. (Merritt) Sherwood, of Port Chester. No children. Member Masonic

The Bar of Rye Township

Order, Brooksville Hose Co., and treasurer thereof 1915, Summerfield Church, Port Chester, holding numerous offices, therein, steward, 1895, and trustee, 1910. Republican. Methodist. Resident town of Rye since Sept., 1888. Office 120 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence Horton Av., Port Chester.

Frederick George Schmidt

Born East Port Chester, Conn., July 3, 1885, son of George Schmidt, born Germany, and Caroline C. (Greb) Schmidt, born East Port Chester. Graduated New Lebanon (Conn.) School, 1900; graduated Greenwich (Conn.) High School, 1904; attended N. Y. University Law School, 1904-06. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1908; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1908, Conn. Bar, Bridgeport, May 28, 1913. Entered law office Peck & Wilcox, Port Chester, N. Y., 1906; copartner Jerome A. Peck (Peck & Schmidt), 1912-14; copartner Jerome A. Peck and Roy L. Burns (Peck, Schmidt & Burns) since Aug., 1914. Married, Oct. 5, 1914, Frieda C. Westermayr, of Port Chester, daughter of Robert J. and Caroline (Bruning) Westermayr. One child, Carolyn W., born Mar. 26, 1916. Director Port Chester Y. M. C. A.; member Brotherhood St. Andrew; vestryman St. Peter's Church, Port Chester. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1907. Office 14 South Main St., Port Chester; residence Lafayette Drive, Port Chester.

Silas Wilder Howland

Born Boston, Mass., May 15, 1879, son of Clark P. and Mary Bishop (Wilder) Howland. Graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1904; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1907. Admitted N. Y. Bar, 1908. Married Dorothy, daughter of Henry M. Gerrans, of Buffalo, N. Y. Children: Mary, Silas W., Jr. Member Harvard and Apawamis Clubs. Resident town of Rye past several years. Office 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City; residence Grace Church St., Rye.

Augustin Derby

Born Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1882, son of Hasket Derby, born Boston, 1835, died Falmouth, Me., Aug., 1914, and Sarah (Mason) Derby, born Boston, 1846. Attended Noble & Greenough School, Boston; graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1903; A.M., 1904; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1906. Admitted Mass. Bar, 1906; N. Y. Bar, 1908; U. S. Dist. Court, S. & E. Dists. N. Y. Married, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1911, Olga Blood Converse, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Charles Albert and Laury (Blood) Converse. One child, Olga Mason, born Oct. 29, 1911. Member faculty N. Y. University Law School. Secretary U. S. Supreme Court Justice Holmes, 1906-07; Dep. Asst. Dist. Atty, N. Y. Co., 1907-10; special counsel Atty. Genl. N. Y., 1911-12. Member Harvard Club. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since Feb., 1911. Office 111 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence Loudon Wood, Rye.

Harry Martin Fisher

Born Fort Elliott, Texas, May 13, 1881, son of Henry I. and Margaret (Deveny) Fisher. Graduated Newport (N. Y.) High School 1899; graduated State Normal School, Geneseo, 1904; graduated State College for Teachers, Albany, B.S., 1916. Took Bar examination N. Y. City, 1909; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Mar. 3, 1909. Never engaged in practice. Married, July 28, 1909, Grace Codner, of Owego, N. Y., daughter of Nelson and Emma J. (Hauver) Codner. Children: Celia Ida, born Sept. 15, 1910, George Codner, born November 23, 1912. Member Masonic Order. Politics independent. Member Baptist Church, Newport, N. Y. Resident town of Rye since Oct. 1, 1916. Residence, Hawthorne Av., Port Chester, N. Y.

Philip W. Boardman

Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, October, 1909.
Office 120 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence Manurs-
ing Island, Rye.

William Joseph Fallon

Born N. Y. City, Jan. 23, 1886, son of Joseph Fallon born N. Y. City, and Ellen T. (Carty) Fallon. Graduated Fordham University, A.B., 1906; A.M., 1907; graduated Fordham University Law School, LL.B., 1909. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1909. Married, June 3, 1912, Agnes R. Rafter, of N. Y. City. Children: Ruth, born Jan. 11, 1913; Barbara, born Oct. 6, 1916. Asst. Dist. Atty. Westchester County, 1914-17; corporation counsel Mamaroneck village; member Assembly since 1918. Republican. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since 1894. Office Realty Bldg., White Plains; residence 36 Melbourne Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Edgar Lincoln Howe

Born N.Y. City, Apr. 15, 1887, son of Thomas A. and Margaret E. (McGrath) Howe, of N. Y. City. Attended Rye Neck High School, 1894-95; New York Law School, 1907-09. Took Bar examination N. Y. City, 1909; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn. Oct., 1909; U. S. Dist Court, S. D. N. Y., 1913. Studied in office L. O. Van Doren, N. Y. City. Office at 10 Elm St., Mamaroneck, N. Y., past several years. Married, October 20, 1915, Ida W. Kane, of Mamaroneck, daughter of John C. and Kate (Molloy) Kane. Village clerk, Mamaroneck, since April, 1913; Justice Peace, town of Rye, since Jan. 1, 1918. Member Westchester County Bar Assn., Rye Neck Republican Club, Elks and Odd Fellows Orders, Rye Neck Dist. Internatl. Fed. Amer. Homing Pigeon Fanciers. Member executive committee and former secretary Republican Club, 1st Dist., town of Rye. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1894. Office 10 Elm St., Mamaroneck; residence 67 Ward Av., Mamaroneck.

Robert Rudolph Rosan

Born Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 26, 1886, son of Maurice S. and Frances (Salzwasser) Rosan, of Bridgeport. Attended Bridgeport High School, 1900-03; Cornell University, 1903-05; N. Y. University, 1905-06; graduated Fordham University Law School, LL.B., 1909. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1909. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1909; Conn. Bar, Bridgeport, May 23, 1913. With Einstein, Townsend & Guiterman, N. Y. City, 1906-09. Own office Port Chester, N. Y., since May, 1910. Married, Nov. 9, 1911, Nanchen C. Adams, of Bridgeport, daughter of Ernest C., and Minna (Ulmer) Adams. One child, Richard E., born Sept. 24, 1912. Justice Peace Fairfield County, Conn., since Jan. 1, 1917. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men." Democrat. Office 1 N. Main St., Port Chester; residence 277 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Albert T. Maurice

Born Athens, Pa., Feb. 6, 1885, son of Charles S. and Charlotte M. (Holbrooke) Maurice. Attended St. Luke's School, 1898-1902; graduated Princeton University, A.B., 1906; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1909. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1909; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, 1909. With Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, N. Y. City, 1909-15; copartner Leland B. Garretson (Garretson & Maurice), N. Y. City, since 1916. Married, Dec. 2, 1911, Eleanor R. Fowler, of N. Y. City, daughter of Thomas P. and Isabelle D. (Dunning) Fowler. Children: Albert T., Jr., born Feb. 16, 1913, Thomas F., born May 4, 1916. Member University, Princeton, Nassau, and Apawamis Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1911. Office 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City; residence Locust Av., Rye.

Charles Helme Strater

Born Louisville, Ky., Jan. 19, 1884, son of Charles G. and Adeline (Helme) Strater. Graduated Princeton University, A.B., 1906; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1909. Admitted Kentucky Bar, Louisville, 1909. With Bullitt & Bullitt, Louisville, 1909-10; Bruce & Bullitt, Louisville, 1911. Married, April 10, 1912, Alice B. Barnes, of Louisville. Children: Chas. Helme, Jr., John Barnes, Carolyn. Resident town of Rye since October, 1914. Office 40 Wall St., N.Y. City; residence Locust Av., Rye.

Thomas Francis Joseph Connolly

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1885, son of Richard Connolly, born County Kilkenny, Ireland, died Port Chester, May 17, 1916, and Mary A. (Connolly) Connolly, born Port Chester. Attended St. Mary's Parochial School, Port Chester; St. Cecilia's Academy, N. Y. City; Port Chester Public Schools; Fordham Preparatory School; graduated Fordham University, A.B., 1907, A.M., 1916; graduated Fordham University Law School, LL.B., 1910. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, Jan., 1910; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Mar. 8, 1910. Office Port Chester since 1910; copartner William D. Sporborg (Sporborg & Connolly), Port Chester and N. Y. City, since Jan. 1, 1916. Village clerk, Port Chester, 1909-10; Police Justice, Port Chester, 1910-12; Justice Peace, town of Rye, 1912-16; trustee Port Chester village 1915-18. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men," and district chairman of Westchester County organization; member Westchester County Bar Assn., Reliance Engine & Hose Co., Port Chester; Knights Columbus, Elks, Ancient Order Hibernians, Red Men, and Eagles Orders; Fordham Alumni Assn., Loyal Assn., and Sarsfield, Catholic, and

The Bar of Rye Township

White Plains Clubs. Unmarried. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since birth. Offices 126 N. Main St., Port Chester, and 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City; residence 341 Westchester Av., Port Chester.

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Herman A. Schupp

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1882, son of Joseph V. and Annie E. (Washburn) Schupp. Attended Public School, Norwalk, Conn., 1888-91; Public School, Port Chester, 1891-98. Studied in office Maurice Dillon, Port Chester, 1898-1910. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1909; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Mar. 8, 1910. Began practice, Port Chester, 1910, and succeeded Maurice Dillon, 1913. Married, Aug. 26, 1912, Minnie Zipf, of Port Chester, daughter of Philip H. and Mary (Klages) Zipf. Two children: Herman A., Jr., born Aug. 30, 1913; Mildred W., born Dec. 15, 1917. Counsel Port Chester Savings Bank since 1913. Trustee Library and Reading Room, Port Chester. Resident town of Rye since 1905. Office First Natl. Bk. Bldg., Port Chester; residence 12 Elizabeth St., Port Chester.

Richard Carley Hunt

Born Paris, France, Aug. 27, 1886, son of Richard Howland and Pearl (Carley) Hunt; great-grandfather Jonathan Hunt, Lieut. Gov. of Vermont and in Congress in time of Daniel Webster, with whom he occupied house in Washington; grandfather Richard Morris Hunt, eminent architect; several maternal relatives ministers of gospel; descendant John Haviland who came over in *Mayflower*. Attended St. Paul's School, Garden City, 1898-1904; graduated Yale University Law School, LL.B. *cum laude*, 1908. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1910; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, June, 1910. With Chadbourne & Shores, N. Y. City, 1908-13; copartner Chadbourne, Hunt & Jaeckel since 1913. Married, Feb. 22, 1911, Maria Elena Barron, of Rye, daughter of George D. and Mabel (Wilson) Barron. Children: Georgine Barron, born September 2, 1913; Richard Barron, born May 9, 1917. Member Apawamis, Racquet and Tennis, Yale, Manursing Island, and Corbey Court Clubs. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye since Feb., 1911. Office 32 Liberty St., N. Y. City; residence Central Av., Rye.

Arthur Sumner Friend

Graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1900; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1902. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, October, 1910. Retired from practice. Treasurer Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. Office 485 Fifth Av., N. Y. City; residence Forest Av., Rye.

William Harvey Smith, Jr.

Born Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 18, 1885, son of William Harvey, and Mary Alsop (Lockwood) Smith. Descendant maternal side of Ebenezer Lockwood, a first Judge Court of Common Pleas, Westchester County, member 2nd, 3rd, 4th Provincial Congresses, member committee to select site and build second Westchester County Court House, White Plains, and Major 2nd Westchester County Militia. Descendant paternal side of Joseph Lockwood, Capt. Militia raised in Poundridge, commission issued September 13, 1775, who, while lieutenant, led reinforcements to assist Ethan Allen in capture Fort Ticonderoga. Graduated University Wisconsin, A.B., 1908; attended N. Y. Law School, 1908-10. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1910; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1910, U. S. Circuit and Dist. Courts, S. D. N. Y. Copartner William J. Fallon (Fallon & Smith), White Plains and Mamaroneck, 1910-16; own office White Plains since 1916. Married, Aug. 12, 1914, Mabel E. Woods, of Larchmont, N. Y., daughter of William John and Estelle (Benedict) Woods. No children. Member Apawamis Lodge Masons and Worshipful Master thereof, 1916-1917, Seventh Regt., N. G.

The Bar of Rye Township

N. Y. (border service, 1916), Sons Revolution, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Psi. Major 153rd Depot Brigade, 5th Batallion, U. S. A. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 185 Main Street, White Plains; residence 58 Stuart Av., Mamaroneck.

Everett Warner Bovard

Born N. Y. City, Aug. 27, 1888, son of Melville Y. and M. J. Edna (Taylor) Bovard. Attended Port Chester High School, Syracuse University; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1908. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1910; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, 1910; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1911. With Martin W. Littleton, 1910-12; in law departments insurance companies since 1912. Married, Port Chester, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1911, Cora Eloise Burns, of Port Chester, daughter of Andrew and Eloise (Peck) Burns. One child, Everett Warner, Jr.; born Nov. 11, 1916. Republican. Methodist. Resident town of Rye since 1903. Office 25 Liberty St., N. Y. City; residence 392 Irving Av., Port Chester.

Philip Rogers Mallory

Born Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1885, son of Henry R. and Cora (Pynchon) Mallory. Attended Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., 1901-04; graduated Yale University, A.B., 1908; attended Columbia University Law School, 1908-10. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1910; admitted N. Y. Bar, 1910. Never engaged in practice. Married, Dec. 3, 1910, Dorothea, daughter of George D. and Mabel (Wilson) Barron, of Rye. Children: Henry Rogers, II., born May 9, 1912; Dorothea Barron, Jr., born June 25, 1913. President and director P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.; president and director Liberty Electric Corporation, Port Chester. N. Y. Member Yale, Twilight, Apawamis, American Yacht, and Manursing Island Clubs. Republican. Presbyterian. Resident town of Rye since 1911. Offices 51 E. 42nd St., N. Y. City, and Port Chester; residence Forest Av., Rye.

Bruce Ellison

Born 1884, son of William Bruce and May Alma (Jackson) Ellison. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Jan., 1910. Former resident town of Rye. Office 251 W. 104th St., N. Y. City.

Douglas Johnston Miller

Born Port Chester, N. Y., June 19, 1887, son of James Edward Miller, born N. Y. City, 1854, died Port Chester, Jan., 1892, and Martha (Johnston) Miller, born N. Y. City, May 25, 1856; paternal ancestors Scotch. Graduated Port Chester High School, 1904; graduated Cornell University Law School, LL.B., 1910. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1910; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, March, 1911; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1915. Clerkship Maurice Dillon, lawyer, Port Chester, 1909; with F. V. Johnson, N. Y. City, 1910-11; with Amos H. Stephens, since 1911; now managing atty. legal dept. Travelers Ins. Co., N. Y. City. Married, Oct. 17, 1912, Isabel Pond Cornwall, of Rye, daughter of George R. and Bessie (Pond) Cornwall. Children: Douglas Johnston, Jr., born Dec. 6, 1914; Cornwall, born May 17, 1917. Member Cornell Club, Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y. City; residence Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y.

Moses Miller

Born Kalwarya, Poland, on German Frontier, June 15, 1885, eighth child of Abraham and Jessie (Miller) Miller, of Kalwarya, and later of Posen, Germany. Attended Port Chester Public Schools, 1897-98; Port Chester High School, 1898-1900; Theological Seminary of late Rev. Dr. Jacob Jacobs, N. Y. City, 1892-97; Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1901-02; Jefferson Medical College, Phila., 1903-06; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., June, 1911. Admitted to practice pharmacy, 1905. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1911; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Mar. 8, 1911; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., U. S. Circuit Court Appeals, 1911, U. S. Supreme Court, 1915. With Benj. I. Taylor, Port Chester, N. Y., 1909-11. Own office Port Chester since Mar. 1, 1912. Declined appointment Acting Police Justice Port Chester, April 28, 1910; Justice Peace town Rye, 1911; counsel town of Rye and town park commissioners since 1914. Member Port Chester "4 Minute Men." Honorary member and director Port Chester Y. M. H. A.; member Westchester County Bar Assn., Jewish Publication Society of America, Natl. Geographic Soc., Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, Zeta Beta Tau

The Bar of Rye Township

Club, P. C. Hebrew Independent Lodge, P. C. Lodge Independent Order Brith Abraham, Port Chester Y. M. C. A., Masonic, Elks and Foresters Orders, Congregation Kneses Israel. Unmarried. Republican. Resident town of Rye since 1890. Office 103 Westchester Av., Port Chester; residence 66 Traverse Av., Port Chester.

Raymond Gilleaudeau

Graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B. 1911. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct., 1911. Member Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. Resident town of Rye past several years. Office 164 Montague St., Brooklyn; residence 336 E. Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

William Mitchell Van Winkle

Born N. Y. City, Dec. 5, 1885, son of Edgar Beach and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Van Winkle; paternal grandfather, Edgar S. Van Winkle, senior member Van Winkle, Candler & Jay, lawyers, N. Y. City; maternal grandfather, William Mitchell, Justice N. Y. Supreme Court. Graduated Harvard University, A.B., 1908; graduated N. Y. Law School, 1909. Took Bar examination N. Y. City, 1911; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, October, 1911. With Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, 1909-11; Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson, 1911-13; member Mitchell & Mitchell (founded 1873), since 1913. Married, December 28, 1911, Mary Laird Busk, of N. Y. City, daughter of Frederick T. and Margaret K. Busk. Children: William Mitchell, Jr., born Jan. 17, 1913, Mary Laird, born Sept. 14, 1914, Edgar Beach, 3rd, born Sept. 1, 1916. Member Apawamis, Union, and Harvard Clubs. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since September, 1915. Office 44 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence Apawamis Av., Rye.

Louis Clemens August Lewin

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1888; son of John J. Lewin, born Vienna, Austria, 1856, and Dorothea (Westphalen) Lewin, born Heide, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 1861. Attended Port Chester Public School; graduated Port Chester High School, 1905; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1911. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1911; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Nov. 28, 1911. With Lawyers Title & Trust Company, White Plains, 1906-07; Mount Vernon Trust Company, Mt. Vernon, 1907-09. With Walsh & Wright, lawyers, Greenwich, Conn., 1909-12. Own office Port Chester, since March, 1912. Married, Feb. 10, 1915, Emily Frances Martin, of Port Chester, daughter of Warren J. and Elizabeth (Merritt) Martin. One child, Warren John, born Jan. 18, 1916. Acting Police Justice Port Chester village, 1912-14; Police Justice Port Chester village 1914-15; Clerk Port Chester village May, 1916-May, 1918. Member Masonic, Knights Templar, and Elks Orders, Port Chester Y. M. C. A., Reliance Engine & Hose Company (Port Chester), Byram River Yacht Club, Deutsche Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, and St. Paul's German Lutheran Church. Republican. Lutheran. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 132 North Main St., Port Chester; residence Grace Church St., Port Chester.

Charles E. Casey

Born Lee, Mass., Dec. 25, 1885, son of John H. Casey, born Middlefield, Mass., July 22, 1829, died Lee, Mass., Dec. 16, 1915, and Mary J. (O'Connell) Casey, born Lee, Mass., Sept. 12, 1851. Attended Williams College, 1902-05; graduated Fordham University, A.B., 1908; graduated Fordham University Law School, LL.B., 1911. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, Oct., 1911; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Jan., 1912; U. S. Supreme Court; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y. With Rosenberg & Levis, N. Y. City, 1911-13. Own office since 1913. Married, N. Y. City, June 5, 1910, L. Belle Griffith, of Chicago, Ill., daughter of F. E. and Sarah (Lore) Griffith. No children. Politics independent. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since April, 1916. Office 2 Rector St., N. Y. City; residence 119 Barry Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Albert Francis Jaeckel, 2d

Graduated Williams College, A. B., 1907; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1910. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Jan., 1912. Resident town of Rye past several years. Office 32 Liberty St., N. Y. City; residence North St., Rye.

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Raymond Edmund Hackett

Born New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7, 1889, son of John and Margaret Hackett, of New Haven, Conn. Graduated New Haven High School 1908; graduated Yale University Law School, LL.B., 1911. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1912; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, June, 1912; Conn. Bar, Hartford, Jan., 1913. With Cummings & Lockwood, Stamford, Conn., since 1913; Asst. U. S. Atty. district of Conn. Unmarried. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye, 1911-13. Office Stamford Natl. Bk. Bldg., Stamford; residence 109 Bedford St., Stamford.

Samuel Wein

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1891, son of Isaac and Fannie (Rogowsky) Wein, both born Russia. Attended Port Chester Public School; graduated Port Chester High School, 1908; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1911; LL.M., 1912. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1912; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn Sept., 1912. In mercantile business with father, Port Chester. Enlisted Dec. 15, 1917, Quartermaster's Corps Aëronautical General Supplies. Member Elks Order, Y. M. H. A., and Y. M. C. A. Unmarried. Republican. Hebrew. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office and residence 21 N. Main St., Port Chester.

John Michael Holzworth

Born Cleveland, O., May 28, 1887, son of Frederick E. and Ella (Degnon) Holzworth. Graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1910; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1912. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1912; admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, Nov. 12, 1912; U. S. Dist. and Circuit Courts, S. D. N. Y., 1914. Member Delafield, Howe, Thorne & Rogers, N. Y. City. Married, Jan. 17, 1914, Sarah B. Slater, of Port Chester, N. Y., daughter of Thomas A. and Adelaide M. (Purdy) Haight, of Greenwich, Conn. Children: Jean, born March 26, 1915; Elizabeth, born Aug. 25, 1916. Commissioned Capt., U. S. A., Jan. 23, 1918. Member N. Y. State Bar Assn., and Lawyers, Columbia University, City, and Sleepy Hollow Country Clubs. Republican. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since 1914. Office 27 Cedar St., N. Y. City; residence 353 Westchester Av., Port Chester.

William Charles Young

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1891, son of William G. Young, born N. Y. City, April 19, 1863, and Anna (Reich) Young, born Boston, April 15, 1865. Attended New Lebanon School, East Port Chester, Conn., 1896-1906; Port Chester High School, 1906-08; graduated Stamford (Conn.) High School, 1910; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1912. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, Jan., 1913; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Mch., 1913; Conn. Bar, New Haven, June 16, 1914; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., Mch, 24, 1916. In office William A. Davidson, lawyer, Port Chester, N. Y., 1910-14. Own office Port Chester since Mch. 25, 1914. Married July 17, 1914, Helen E. Haight of Stamford, Conn. One child, William Edgar. Member N. Y. State Bar Assn., Commercial Law League of America, Alumni Assn., N. Y. University Law School. Republican. Episcopalian. Office 125 North Main St., Port Chester; residence 136 Poningo St., Port Chester.

Roger Sherman

Born Rye, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1888, son of Herbert A. and Anna (White) Sherman, direct descendant of Roger Sherman, signer and one of five drafters Declaration of Independence. Attended Cutler School, N. Y. City, 1899-1902; attended school Montreux, Switzerland, 1903-04; graduated Yale University, A.B., 1910; graduated Harvard University Law School, LL.B., 1913. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, May 16, 1913; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y.; U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit. With Taylor, Jackson & Brophy, 1911-16; Taylor Jackson, Brophy & Nash, 1916-17. Harvard Officers Training Camp three months, 1917; Plattsburg Training Camp until Nov. 26, 1917, and commissioned Second Lieut. Infantry; ordered to Camp Meade, Dec., 1917; attached 315th Infantry; detached Jan. 19, 1918, and ordered to New York; sailed for France Jan. 26, 1918, unattached, for A. E. F. Won his first case and established precedent (174 A.D. 484). Member Yale, Harvard, Apawamis, and American Yacht Clubs. Unmarried. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 30 Pine St., N. Y. City; residence Post Road, Rye.

Roy Livingston Burns

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1887, son of Andrew Burns, born Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 6, 1857, and Eloise (Peck) Burns, born Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 23, 1859. Graduated Port Chester High School, 1906; graduated Wesleyan University, B.S., 1910; graduated N. Y. Law School, LL.B., 1912. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1913; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, May 19, 1913. Entered law office Peck & Schmidt, Port Chester, 1910; copartner Jerome A. Peck and Frederick G. Schmidt (Peck, Schmidt & Burns), since August, 1914. Village Clerk Port Chester, 1914-15. Member Fairmount Tennis Club, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, Reliance Engine & Hose Co., (Port Chester). Entered U. S. service Oct. 8, 1917, Co. E. 306th Infantry, U. S. A. Unmarried. Republican. Methodist. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 14 S. Main St., Port Chester; residence 27 Sound View St., Port Chester.

Harry Dewey Holden

Born Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1890, son of Charles C. Holden, born Telscombe, Suffolk, England, Nov. 21, 1849, and Mary (Phair) Holden, born New Haven Mills, Vt., May 13, 1850. Attended Rye Neck High School; Barnard School for Boys; graduated Amherst College, A.B., 1910; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1913. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, 1913; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, May, 1913; U. S. District Court, S. D. N. Y., 1915. With Baylis & Sanborn, N. Y. City, 1912-13; Spencer, Ordway & Wierum, N. Y. City, 1914-15; Conklin & Reid, N. Y. City, 1915-17. Married, Oct. 9, 1915, Madeline A. De Sylvia, of Rye, daughter of Carlos and Anna L. (Sullivan) De Sylvia. No children. Member Westchester County Bar Assn., Lawyers' Assn., Orienta Yacht Club. Republican. Methodist. Resident town of Rye since birth. Offices 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, and 8 W. Boston Rd., Mamaroneck; residence Harold St., Mamaroneck.

Simon Goldae (formerly Goldowsky)

Born Pemberwick, Conn., Sept. 10, 1889. Attended Port Chester Public School; graduated Port Chester High School; graduated N. Y. University Law School, LL.B., 1913. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, June, 1913. Resident town of Rye past several years. Office 1 Liberty Sq., Port Chester; residence 47 East Broadway, Port Chester.

William Henry O'Brien

Born Port Chester, N. Y., April 18, 1892, son of Richard O'Brien, born Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 7, 1863, and Martha A. (Ryan) O'Brien, born Banksville, Westchester Co., N. Y., June 14, 1862. Attended Port Chester Public Schools; graduated Port Chester High School, 1910, as an honor student; graduated Fordham University Law School, LL.B., *cum laude*, 1913. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1913; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1913. With Kellogg & Rose, N. Y. City, since Dec., 1913. Unmarried. Republican. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 115 Broadway, N. Y. City; residence 50 Washington St., Port Chester.

John Henry Zimmerman

Born Richmond, Ind., May 30, 1882, son of Edward Allen and Margaret (Pogue) Zimmerman. Paternal grandmother Bertha Bragg Zimmerman, sister of Lieut. Gen. Bragg. Maternal grandmother Margaret McRae Pogue. Attended Richmond, (Ind.) Preparatory School, 1898; graduated John Marshall College of Law, Chicago, LL.B., June, 1912. Took Bar examination, Chicago, July, 1912; admitted Illinois Bar, Chicago, Oct., 1913, federal courts Illinois. Head of Western Legal Dept. London and Lancashire Indemnity Co., Chicago, 1913-16. Married first, May 2, 1903, Edythe Gipe, daughter of Charles H. and Jennie Condo Gipe. Married secondly, Chicago, Oct. 2, 1912, Mary Ann Meeker, of Aurora, Ill., daughter of Cornelius Reide and Charlotte (Montony) Meeker. Children: John Condo, born July 15, 1909, Martha Lathrop, born Dec. 10, 1915. Former Depy. Co. Treas., Rock Island Co., Ill. Member Masonic Order and Delta Phi Law Fraternity. Resident town of Rye since Jan. 15, 1917. Office, 35 William St., N. Y. City; residence 335 Rye Beach Av., Rye.

Arthur Andrew Fraser

Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, March, 1914.
Then resident at 341 Westchester Av., Port Chester,
N. Y. Office 251 West 104th St., N. Y. City.

Antonio Joseph Marino

Born N. Y. City, Apr. 4, 1887, son of Domenico Bochichio and Maria Luigia Larosa Marino, both born at Avigliano, Province of Basilcato, Italy. Graduated Port Chester High School, 1906; graduated Cornell University, A.B., 1910; attended Harvard Law School, 1911; graduated Boston University Law School, LL.B., *cum laude*, 1914. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1914; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct., 1914. With William Baruch, lawyer, Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 1914-March, 1916; with Lawyers Title & Trust Company, White Plains, since April, 1916. Married, October 1, 1913, Cornelia May Conkey, of Cambridge, N. Y., daughter of Amos M. and Lovinia Ketchum (Snyder) Conkey. Children: John Conkey, born June 30, 1914, Donald Louis, born January 22, 1916. First Italian graduated from Port Chester High School. First Italian lawyer in town of Rye. Republican. Roman Catholic. Resident town of Rye since June, 1887. Office 160 Main St., White Plains; residence 212 Seymour Rd., Port Chester.

William Remsen

Graduated Cutler School, N. Y. City, 1906; graduated Columbia University, 1910; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1914. Admitted N. Y. Bar, N. Y. City, October, 1914. Office 92 William St., N. Y. City; residence Milton Point, Rye, N. Y.

Howard Gilbert Wilson

Admitted N. Y. Bar, Saratoga Springs, Sept., 1915.
Then resident of Rye. Office 233 Bway., N. Y. City.

William F. Tanner

Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, June, 1916.
Maintained office 31 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y., during
1917.

Jacob Laffer Mulwitz

Born Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1894, son of Samuel Mulwitz, born Russia, Apr. 1, 1865, and Bessie (Laffer) Mulwitz, born Russia, Mar. 15, 1875. Attended Port Chester Public Schools; graduated Port Chester High School (valedictorian), 1909; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1913; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1915. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June, 1915; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1916. With Peck, Schmidt & Burns, Port Chester, since 1913. Secretary "The Dorms" (Columbia), 1912-13; director Port Chester Y. M. H. A. Member Masonic and Foresters Orders, Y. M. H. A., Alumni Assn. Columbia Law School. Unmarried. Politics independent. Jewish. Resident town of Rye since birth. Office 35 S. Main St., Port Chester; residence 89 Hasco Av., Port Chester.

Stewart Maurice

Born Athens, Pa., June 29, 1891, son of Benjamin and Mary (Adams) Maurice. Graduated Mamaroneck High School, 1908; graduated Columbia University, A.B., 1913; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1916. Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Dec. 6, 1916; U. S. Dist. Court, S. D. N. Y., Dec. 23, 1916. Managing clerk William F. S. Hart, N. Y. City, 1916-17; in office Masten & Nichols, N. Y. City, since Nov. 1, 1917. Enlisted U. S. Naval Reserve Force, Feb. 8, 1918. Member Columbia University and Orienta Yacht Clubs, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. Unmarried. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1907. Office 35 Wall St., N. Y. City; residence 185 East Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

John Daniel Lyons

Admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Mar., 1917.
Residence Rye Beach, Rye, N. Y.

Hurlbert McAndrew

Born Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1892, son of George J. McAndrew, born Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1859, died Mamaroneck, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1916, and Sylvia (Hurlbert) McAndrew, born Forestville, March, 1866. Attended Mt. Vernon Public School, 1900-03; graduated Mamaroneck High School, 1909; graduated N. Y. University, A.B., 1913; graduated Columbia University Law School, LL.B., 1917. Took Bar examination, N. Y. City, June 26, 1917; admitted N. Y. Bar, Brooklyn, Oct., 1917. With Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, since 1917. Member Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and N. Y. University Alumni Assn. Unmarried. Republican. Episcopalian. Resident town of Rye since 1903. Office 30 Broad St., N. Y. City; residence 134 Prospect Ave., Mamaroneck.

Clarence L. Burger

Date and place of admission to N. Y. Bar not
ascertained. Former resident town of Rye. Office
2 Rector St., N. Y. City.

William Herrmann

Date and place of admission to N. Y. Bar not ascertained. Occupied office First National Bank building, Port Chester, N. Y., July, 1914-May, 1916. Former resident Port Chester.

Charles T. Green

Date and place of admission to N. Y. Bar not ascertained. Resided Washington St., Port Chester, N. Y., several years ago. Office 60 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

"It is a secret worth knowing that lawyers rarely go to law."—
MOSES CROWELL.

Appendix

I

County Judges of Westchester County

The names below are those of the presiding judges. After 1778 they were called "first" judges. After 1846 there was but one judge of this court, known as the county judge. Prior to 1846, this court was known as the court of common pleas, and after that year as the county court. No sessions of the court were held between 1776 and 1778. The date of appointment or election is given. Some of the early names or dates may not be accurate.

John Pell, Pelham,	Aug. 25, 1688
Caleb Heathcote, Mamaroneck,	1695
William Willett, Harrison,	1721
Frederick Philipse, Yonkers,	Nov. 2, 1735
Samuel Purdy, Rye,	Jan. 22, 1752
John Thomas, Rye,	May 8, 1755
Lewis or Louis Morris, Morrisania,	May 8, 1777
Robert Graham, White Plains,	Feb. 17, 1778
Stephen Ward, East Chester,	May 6, 1784
Ebenezer Lockwood, Poundridge,	Mar. 15, 1791
Jonathan G. Tompkins, Scarsdale,	Feb. 16, 1793
Ebenezer Purdy, North Salem,	Feb. 23, 1797
Jonathan G. Tompkins, Scarsdale,	1798
Elijah Lee, Yorktown,	Jan. 20, 1802
John Watts, New Rochelle,	Mar. 29, 1802
Caleb Tompkins, Scarsdale,	June 8, 1807
William Jay, Bedford,	June 7, 1820
Caleb Tompkins, Scarsdale,	Feb. 10, 1823

Appendix

Robert S. Hart, Bedford,	. . . . .	Mar. 27, 1846
Albert Lockwood, Sing Sing,	. . . . .	June 1847
John W. Mills, White Plains,	. . . . .	Nov. 1851
Wm. H. Robertson, Bedford,	. . . . .	Nov. 1855
Robert Cochran, White Plains,	. . . . .	Nov. 1867
Silas D. Gifford, Morrisania,	. . . . .	Nov. 1871
Isaac N. Mills, Eastchester,	. . . . .	Nov. 1883
Smith Lent, Ossining,	. . . . .	Nov. 1895
Wm. Popham Platt, White Plains,	. . . . .	Nov. 1901
Frank L. Young, Ossining,	. . . . .	Jan. 1916

II

Surrogates of Westchester County

These were appointed prior to 1846, and after that year elected. The office and court of the Surrogate were established in the county building at White Plains, May 10, 1833. The date of appointment or election is given. Some of the early names or dates may not be accurate.

Gilbert Willett, Harrison,	. . . . .	1730
John Barton, Westchester,	. . . . .	Feb. 9, 1754
Caleb Fowler, North Castle,	. . . . .	June 10, 1761
David Daton, North Castle,	. . . . .	June 19, 1766
Richard Hatfield, White Plains,	. . . . .	Mar. 23, 1778
Philip Pell, Jr., Pelham,	. . . . .	Mar. 13, 1787
Elias Newman,	. . . . .	1796
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant,	. . . . .	Oct. 31, 1800
Edward Thomas, Rye,	. . . . .	Jan. 28, 1802
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant,	. . . . .	Feb. 19, 1807
Ezra Lockwood, Poundridge,	. . . . .	Mar. 10, 1808
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant,	. . . . .	Feb. 16, 1810
Ezra Lockwood, Poundridge,	. . . . .	Feb. 12, 1811
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant,	. . . . .	Mar. 19, 1813
Henry White, Yorktown,	. . . . .	Mar. 16, 1815
Samuel Youngs, Mount Pleasant,	. . . . .	July 8, 1819
Ebenezer White, Jr., Yorktown,	. . . . .	Feb. 17, 1821
Jonathan Ward, Eastchester,	Mar. 23, 1828
Alexander H. Wells, Sing Sing,	Feb. 7, 1840

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Frederick J. Coffin, Somers,	May 1, 1844
Lewis C. Platt, White Plains,	June 1847
Robert H. Coles, New Rochelle,	Nov. 1855
Silas D. Gifford, Morrisania,	. . . .	Feb. 5, 1862
John W. Mills, White Plains,	. . . .	Nov. 1862
Owen T. Coffin, Peekskill,	. . . .	Nov. 1870
Theodore H. Silkman, Yonkers,	. . . .	Nov. 1894
Frank V. Millard, Tarrytown,	. . . .	Nov. 1906
William A. Sawyer, Port Chester,	. . . .	Nov. 1912

III

Justices of the Court of Sessions of Westchester County

After 1846, two justices of the peace were elected for the term of one year, to hold courts of sessions with the county judge, having certain criminal jurisdiction. The last sitting of this court was in the county court room, White Plains, December 31, 1895. From 1683, the date of the establishment of this court, to the first date below given, the justices were so many in number that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to give a correct list thereof.

Samuel Tompkins, Yorktown, 1858-59.
 William Miller, Mount Vernon, 1858-62, 1865-66.
 James Parker, Morrisania, 1860-61-62.
 L. Leonce Coudert, Pelham, 1863.
 James Williamson, South Salem, 1863-64.
 Thomas J. Byrne, Westchester, 1864-65.
 David K. Conklin, Peekskill, 1866-67-68.
 Myron B. Silkman, Bedford, 1867-77.
 Stephen Billings, Cortlandt, 1869, 1886.
 William C. Howe, Sing Sing, 1870-86.
 Cyrus Lawrence, 2d, Lewisboro, 1877-81.
 James S. See, North Tarrytown, 1881-82.
 John H. Baxter, Peekskill, 1883-91.
 Hanford M. Henderson, Port Chester, 1887-88, 1891.
 Henry J. Carey, City Island, 1889.
 John J. Crennan, New Rochelle, 1890.
 John C. Holmes, Cross River, 1891-92-93.

Appendix

James C. Travis, 1891.
 Walter H. Jones, Yorktown, 1892.
 James Hyatt, Somers, 1893-94.
 Walter H. Haight, New Castle, 1894.
 Edward B. Kear, Yorktown, 1895.
 Robert J. Bellew, Tuckahoe, 1895.

IV

Town Officers

SUPERVISORS

Joseph Theall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1691
Deliverance Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1701
John Frost,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1703
Thomas Merritt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1705-06
Joseph Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1707-08
John Hoyt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1711
Joseph Budd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1713-16
John Hoyt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1717-19
Joseph Budd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1720-22
Samuel Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1723-39
John Thomas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1740-43
Samuel Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1744-46
Samuel Tredwell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1747
Samuel Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1749
William Willett,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1750-61
Jonathan Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1762-63
Timothy Wetmore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1764
John Thomas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1765-67
Timothy Wetmore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1768
John Thomas, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1769-70
Ebenezer Haviland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1771-72
John Thomas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1783-84
Jesse Hunt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1785-86
Gilbert Brondige,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1788
Thomas Bowne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1789-95
Bartholomew Hadden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1796
John Guion,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1797
John Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1799

Appendix

Thomas Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1800
John Guion,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1801-04
Samuel Marvin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1805-06
Samuel Armor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1807-08
Samuel Deall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1809-22
David Kirby,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1823-34
John Theall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1835-37
David Kirby,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1838
Willet Moseman,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1839-40
John Theall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1841
James D. Halsted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1842-45
J. C. Roosevelt Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1846-47
D. Jerome Sands,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1848
John S. Provoost,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849
William Horton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1850
Newberry D. Halsted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1851-53
John S. Provoost,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1854
John E. Marshall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1855-59
John W. Lounsbury,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1861
James D. Halsted,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1862-64
Wilson D. Slawson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1865
Thomas K. Downing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1866-68
Howard C. Cady,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1869-70
Amherst Wight, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1871-72
George W. Wesley,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1873
Samuel William Johnson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1874-82
William Ryan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883-87
George W. Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1888-91
Addison Johnson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1892-94
Clarence Sackett,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1894-97
Charles Eldredge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1898-1900
Edwin F. Studwell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1901-09
Joseph Haight,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910-13
George J. Werner,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1914-18

TOWN CLERKS

John Brondig,	1678-93
John Hoit,	1696
Samuel Lane,	1697-1736
Samuel Purdy,	1737-46

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Ebenezer Kniffen,	1747
Samuel Purdy,	1748-50
Gilbert Bloomer,	1751
Samuel Purdy,	1752
Ebenezer Kniffen,	1753-69
Dr. Ebenezer Haviland,	1770-72
John Thomas,	1783-86
John Merritt,	1788-93
John Doughty,	1794-99
Ezraiah Wetmore,	1800-01
Philemon Halsted, Jr.,	1802-14
Charles Field,	1815-24
William Bush,	1825
John Theall,	1826
Josiah Bulkley,	1827-28
Joseph H. Anderson,	1829-32
Horace B. Smith,	1833-36
Joshua Lyon,	1838-39
William Provoost,	1840
Jonathan J. Deall,	1841-45
Edward Field,	1846
William Horton,	1847-48
Charles W. Field,	1849-52
Eli Curtis,	1853-55
Charles G. Pixley,	1856-58
Edward H. Purdy,	1859
H. M. Henderson,	1860-62
Edwin Horton,	1862-64
J. W. McCarty,	1865-66
C. G. Pixley,	1867-68
Edwin Horton,	1869-70
Herman L. Marshall,	1871-73
Charles DeMott,	1874-75
Purdy G. Sands,	1876-85
Charles DeMott,	1886
Wilfred P. Purdy,	1887-89
John C. Halpin,	1890-94
Thomas M. Parker,	1894-95
George Grandison,	1896-1900
A. W. W. Marshall,	1901-05

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Joseph Haight,	1906-09
Charles W. Stevens,	1910-13
Charles O. Derby,	1914-18

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

John Budd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1663
Joseph Horton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1678-88
Joseph Theale,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1685-1710
Daniel Straing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1693
Deliverance Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1698-1716
Joseph Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1703-15
Caleb Heathcote,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1705-18
Joseph Budd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1710-22
Isaac Denham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1710-17
Jonathan Haight,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1720-31
Samuel Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1720-53
Caleb Hyatt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1726-53
Benjamin Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1728-46
Charles Theall,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1728
Daniel Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1734-67
Francis Doughty,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1734-52
Thomas Fowler,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1734
John Thomas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1738-75
Samuel Tredwell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1738-45
Adam Seaman,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Samuel Thorn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1739
Samuel Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1739
John Lyon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1740-48
George Lane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1740
John Budd,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1741-45
John Bloomer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1743
Gilbert Bloomer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1746-69
Jonathan Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1753
James Stevenson,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lewis M'Donald,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1754
Moses Owen,	1755
Abraham Guion,	
Hachaliah Brown,	
Ebenezer Kniffen,	1756-69

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Elisha Hyatt,	1757-61
Gabriel Lynch,	1765
John Hyatt,	
Joseph Budd,	
Hachaliah Brown, Jr.,	
John Thomas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1769
Hachaliah Brown, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Charles Theall,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roger Lyon,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abraham Hatfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Samuel Purdy,	.	.	.	.	.	.
William Anderson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1773
Thomas Bowne,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1793
Jonathan Bailey,	.	.	.	.	.	.
John Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1799
Isaac Sniffin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Samuel Marvin,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rivers Morrell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1812
Nehemiah Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1821
David Munson,	.	.	.	.	.	.
John H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1830
William T. Praul,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abraham Guion,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1831
James W. Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thomas W. Garniss,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1832
Horace B. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	.
David H. Mead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
John H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1833
Rivers Morrell,	.	.	.	.	.	.
David H. Mead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ralph Marshall,	.	.	.	.	.	.
John H. Smith,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1834
Peter W. Edgel,	.	.	.	.	.	.
David H. Mead,	.	.	.	.	.	.
James W. Brown,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jonathan H. Gidney,	1835
George W. Smith,	
James W. Brown,	1836
Monmouth Lyon,	
Darius W. Todd,	1837

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David H. Mead,
Merritt Brown,
Peter W. Edgel,	1838
Thomas Purdy,
Oliver F. Green,
Darius W. Todd,	1839
Samuel Haviland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Josiah Bulkley,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alexander Ennis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1860
E. Sours,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
A. Van Amringe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
E. P. Morrell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
A. Van Amringe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1861
Ch. W. Field,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1862
Joseph G. Fowler,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1863
J. Henry Gilbert,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shubael R. Strang,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1864
G. H. Haight,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1865
R. F. Brundage,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1866
H. M. Henderson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1867
S. R. Strang,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1868
G. R. Haight,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1869
Isaac C. Sheldon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1870
Hanford M. Henderson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1871
Shubael R. Strang,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1872
Noah Tompkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1873
William Ryan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1874
James Dusenburry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hanford M. Henderson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1875
James Dusenburry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1876
Thomas C. Palmer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1877
William Ryan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1878
Hanford M. Henderson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1879
Abram Fowler,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1880
Thomas C. Palmer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1881
Matthew Connolly,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1882
Hanford M. Henderson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1883
Richard C. Downing,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1884
Thomas C. Palmer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1885
Matthew Connolly,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1886

Appendix

Hanford M. Henderson,	1887
Richard C. Downing,	1888
Stephen A. Marshall,	1889
Thomas C. Palmer,	
Stephen A. Marshall,	1890
Bernard Baruch,	
Charles Blaney,	1891
Bernard Baruch,	1892
John J. Cleary,	1893
Stephen A. Marshall,	1894
Thomas M. Parker,	1895
Bernard Baruch,	1896
Augustus V. Hains,	1897
Wilson F. Wakefield,	1898
Stephen A. Marshall,	1899
Wilson F. Wakefield,	1901
Patrick Kane,	
Arthur R. Wilcox,	1903
Stephen A. Marshall,	
Patrick Kane,	1905
William N. Edwards,	
William A. Davidson,	1907
Walter A. Ferris,	
Adolph Hoerr,	1909
Solomon M. Ireland,	
Malcolm Merritt,	1911
Thomas F. J. Connolly,	
Moses Miller,	
Louis Taylor,	1913
Edwin C. Thomas,	
Malcolm Merritt,	1915
Evans Ward,	
Edwin C. Thomas,	1917
Edgar L. Howe,	

V

Port Chester Village

The first election for village officers was held May 26, 1868, at which were elected Philip Rolhaus, president; D. Jerome Sands, Leander Horton, Samuel Kelley, William Provoost, James Shea, and

Appendix

William P. Lyon, trustees; E. L. Smith, treasurer, and Henry P. Seaman, collector. Herman L. Marshall was afterward appointed clerk.

The presidents have been as follows:

Philip Rolhaus,	1868-70
Joseph G. Fowler,	1870-72
Stephen A. Marshall,	1872-74
Edward F. Mathews,	1874-76
John W. McCarty,	1876-78
William P. Abendroth,	1878-82
John W. Lounsbury,	1882-84
D. Jerome Sands,	1884-86
Edward F. Mathews,	1886-88
Norton J. Sands,	1888-90
John Ryan,	1890-92
John W. McCarty,	1892-94
George R. Read,	1894-98
John W. McCarty,	1898-1900
Samuel Comly,	1900-04
Frank H. Brown,	1904-06
Leander Horton,	1906-08
Franklin P. Perkins,	1908-09
Edward V. Brophy,	1909-10
Norton J. Sands,	1910-12
William Ryan,	1912-14
Walter A. Ferris,	1914-16
Warren J. Martin,	1916-18
Arthur R. Wilcox,	1918-

Chapter 106 of the laws of 1906 created the offices of police justice and acting or assistant police justice of the village. These offices have been held as follows:

POLICE JUSTICES

Wilson F. Wakefield,	1906-08
Arthur R. Wilcox,	1908-10
Thomas F. J. Connolly,	1910-12
Walter A. Ferris,	1912-14
Louis C. A. Lewin,	1914-15
Edward V. Brophy,	1915-17
John L. Coward,	1917-

Appendix

ASSISTANT POLICE JUSTICES

William Baruch,	1906-10
Robert H. George,	1910-12, 1915-17
Louis C. A. Lewin,	1912-14
John L. Coward,	1914-15
Malcolm Merritt,	1917-

VI

Rye Village

PRESIDENTS

William H. Parsons,	1904-05
Marselis C. Parsons,	1905
Charles Eldredge,	1905-06
Justus A. B. Cowles,	1906-10
Solomon M. Ireland,	1910-11
Clarence Sackett,	1911-13
Theodore Fremd,	1913-

William N. Edwards has been police justice since the date of his first election, June 9, 1908.

VII

Mamaroneck Village

PRESIDENTS

Thomas L. Rushmore,	1895-98
Joseph H. McLoughlin,	1898-1900
John Carroll,	1900-02
Daniel Warren,	1902-11
John F. Hunter,	1911-

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Bovard, Everett Warner.....	295
Bradford, Alexander Warfield	100
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Buckner, Emory Roy.....	274
Burger, Clarence L.....	325
Burger, Timothy P.....	102
Burns, Roy Livingston.....	311
Carlton, Schuyler Casemate.....	211
Casey, Charles E.....	304
Chrystie, T. Ludlow	230
Clapp, John Henry	176
Conklin, William L.....	162
Connolly, Thomas Francis Joseph.....	288
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Dix, John Adams.....	89
Downing, Richard Coe.....	108
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Friend, Arthur Sumner.....	292
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 George, Robert Henry.....	 132
Gilleaudeau, Raymond.....	301
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